SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

Founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell.

PUBLISHED 47
YEARS CONTINUOUSLY.
OLDEST SUFFRAGE
NEWSPAPER IN
THE WORLD

VOL. 48. NO. 10 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, MARCH 10, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

HEARST TELLS WHY SUFFRAGE WAS INEVITABLE

Premier of Ontario Says War Has Enabled Passage of Several Progressive Measures—Debate in House Shows Sentiment for Womanhood Suffrage is Running High

The Ontario Legislature made history when, on Feb. 27, it unanimously endorsed woman suffrage. Thirteen months ago the Legislature of Manitoba startled conservatives in the United States by enfranchising women. The three other Western provinces of Canada soon followed Manitoba's lead. Ontario could not be expected to do anything else.

Premier's Views

Sir William H. Hearst spoke to a thronged house and packed galleries when the second reading of Mr. J. W. Johnson's bill came up on the day's program. The Premier explained in detail his reasons for approving legislative endorsement of woman's enfranchisement instead of a referendum at this time. His argument was, in part:

"Were we not in the midst of a war demanding the combined thought and action of the Province, I might have been inclined to take some means of getting the opinion of the people on this subject. My view, however, is that at present no campaign should be launched which would have the slightest tendency to divide the people of this Province if it can possibly be avoided. With the knowledge I have been able to get, with the sense of public opinion I have been able to acquire, I think the Government ought to take the stand without any reference to the people.

Public Opinion Advances

"The war has changed many conditions and has crystallized public opinion on many subjects. Indeed, legislation has been passed by this House that I doubt it would have been possible to pass or would have had success after being passed but for the war. In my opinion, judging the sense of the public as well as I can, opinion in favor of this measure has advanced more since the war commenced, since the last twelve months, than it has advanced in a quarter of a century before."

Sir William emphasized the splendid service the women were rendering to their Province in this time of stress, and said that there was no telling what more they might be called on to do in the future.

Sponsor Gets Applause

When Mr. Johnson rose to move the reading of his bill, he was greeted by a burst of applause from all parts of the Chamber. He believed that the great majority of the people of the Province were willing that women should have the ballot, and the tide was running strong for equal chance and responsibility. "If you bring the women into the constituencies," he said, "we shall have a leaven that will be of great influence. In response to public opinion, in response to the splendid tide now surging through the country, showing the great demand there is to give women this advantage, I ask with great respect that the Government will get behind this bill, and with the aid of its supporters, indeed, by the aid of every member of this House, will put it on the statute book.

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"Americanize One Immigrant"

"Put one immigrant family on your calling list.

"Teach one foreign-born mother English.

"Get one immigrant to become a citizen.

"Americanize one immigrant woman."

This is the appeal being made to the women of Detroit by the Women's Americanization Committee, organized to cooperate with the Board of Commerce.

The immigrant mother is one of the most vital factors in the Americanizing of the family, and she sometimes uses her influence against the process because she does not understand it. Hence the importance of reaching these women.

In order to show the foreign mothers what America can do for them, the women's organizations are uniting in a plan of work to bring before these immigrants the opportunities open to them in this country.

According to The Chicago Herald, the women's influence in politics has been of great public benefit. They have gone at their work systematically and energetically. They met in convention and proclaimed a platform of public duty, not only in relation to their own interests in politics, but embracing the whole scope of governmental obligation to the people.

President Wilson has expressed his earnest hope that the Tennessee Senate will reconsider its adverse vote on the woman suffrage bill, in a telegram to the president of that body, sent on March 3. It reads:

"May I not express my earnest hope that the Senate of Tennessee will reconsider the vote by which it rejected the legislation extending the suffrage to women? Our party is so distinctly pledged to its passage that it seems to me the moral obligation is complete."

This indicates Presidential support of the extension of suffrage by States.

ELECTION REFORM NOW ASSURED IN ENGLAND

Simple Parliamentary Representation to Be Installed — Plural Voting to Be Abolished—Women to Get Votes

London, Eng.—Political reconstruction in England is an assured fact. The report of the Speaker's committee on electoral reform contains, in the opinion of the Manchester Guardian, "the material of two or three reform bills," and these recommendations will probably be embodied with little change in early legislation.

According to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, the result will be the simplification of Parliamentary representation. The antiquated and complicated system of a variety of franchises—ownership, occupation, household, lodger, service, freeman, etc.—is to be swept away, and its place is to be practically taken by two simple franchises, (1) residence and (2) occupation of business premises. The residential qualification will give the vote to every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who has resided in any premises for six months. It is estimated that this will add at least 25 per cent. to the present male electorate, mainly from the poorer classes. The register is to be revised twice a year, instead of annually.

The old abuse of plural voting is to come to an end. Until now it has been possible for the owner of property in half a dozen constituencies to vote in each. The fact that in a general election the pollings have been spread over two or three weeks has enabled these manifold qualifications to be utilized at the cost of a little railway travel. In many constituencies the number of these outside electors has been enough to turn the scale. Henceforth, the utmost that will be permitted will be a dual vote, which will enable a man to cast a second vote either for the university of which he is a graduate or in virtue of his occupation of business premises in a constituency other than that in which he resides. Even if the multiple qualification had not been specifically abolished, its value would have been largely destroyed by the new regulation that elections all over the country are to take place on the same day. Another provision will enable the absent voter, in certain circumstances, to cast his ballot through the post. This will be a great boon to commercial travellers, railway men, seamen, soldiers and others.

Votes for Women

The women's vote was perhaps the thorniest question the committee had to consider. In issuing his invitations to the conference, the Speaker endeavored to obtain an equal number of representatives of both sides. The fact that a majority has pronounced in favor of woman suffrage shows how opinion on this subject has been modified by the war. There was a natural hesitation to advise any scheme that would suddenly accomplish the revolution of giving women a preponderance of voting power. There are in the United Kingdom about fourteen million women over twenty-one years of age, and twelve and a half millions of men, of whom eight millions are on the present Parliamentary register. The new scheme will raise the male electorate to between ten and eleven millions. If women were admitted on the same terms, the female electors would total up to twelve millions. It was therefore decided to accompany the introduction of woman suffrage by some limitations. It is suggested that no woman shall vote who is under thirty or thirty-five, and that there shall be a further restriction by making the qualifica-

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Celebrate Victorious Campaign in Indiana

With only his wife as a witness, Governor Goodrich of Indiana signed the bill extending nine-tenths of the full franchise to the women of the State.

Many women came in from different parts of the State, expecting that he would sign in the afternoon, and meaning to be present. They found the act already accomplished.

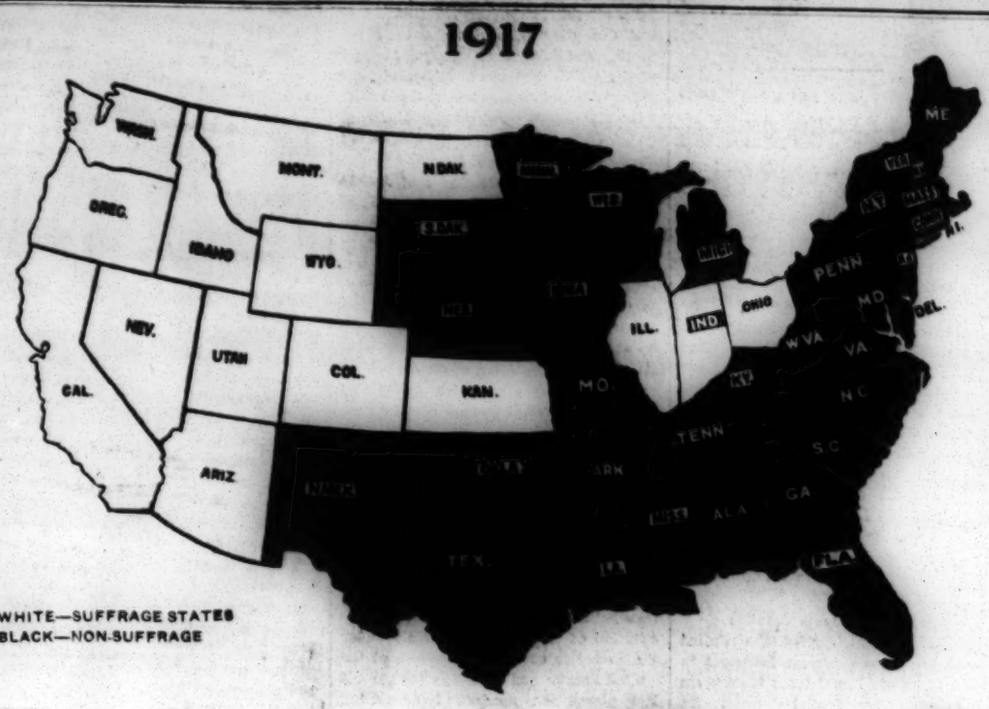
Citizens of this newest suffrage State are assured that it is now only a question of time when full enfranchisement will be extended. The editor of the Indiana Forum writes:

"The victory for the women of Indiana comes after many years of fighting with the professional politicians, the liquor interest and all of the special interest powers standing out against it. The campaign has been a marvel for tenacity of purpose and the never-say-die spirit shown by the women of the State year after year. It is a victory for justice and equality none the less appreciated because it has been long denied."

The banquet in celebration of the victory was a notable affair, attended by friends from all over the State. The Riley Room of the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, has been the scene of many suffrage functions, but never anything just like this, for this time it was a jubilee following a victory. Year after year the members of the Woman's Franchise League have met there and talked of what they wanted and laid plans to get it. They have entertained members of the State Legislature there, impressing upon them their object, and even laying down the law to them in unmistakable terms. It was in this historic room that the Indiana Federation of Clubs two and a half years ago went on record in favor of equal suffrage, and there, under the auspices of the Federation, Frances Squire Potter and Kate Gordon spoke.

At the banquet the other night were veterans who have been working for suffrage for fifty years, and young girls fresh from college, with all ages between these two. Mrs. Goodrich, the wife of the Governor, presided as toastmistress. Beside her sat Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter, president of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, and among other prominent persons present were the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Senators Maston and McKinley, who fathered the bill in the Senate; Representative Aldredge, who yielded his own suffrage bill in the House in favor of the Senate measure; Mrs. Kern, the wife of one of the Indiana Senators; Dr. Amelia R. Keller, president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana; Mrs. G. M. Henderson, its secretary; Miss Harriet Noble, Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Miss Belle O'Hair, president of the Federation of Teachers, and many members of the Legislature. The speeches dealt with interesting features of the legislative campaign, and also bore witness to the work of the pioneers in the cause. They likewise called attention to the serious responsibility that now rests upon Indiana women, and prophesied that they will measure up to their new requirements. An interesting and unique feature of the Indiana situation is that women are to vote for members of the Constitutional convention, and also on the ratification of the new Constitution. An Indiana woman writes:

"It is safe to say that they will vote for no such reactionaries and old fogies as some of those who held seats in the convention of 1851. It is the spirit and influence of Robert Dale Owen that are abroad in the land today, and not of those gentlemen who discoursed so wisely of females and their sphere."



WHITE—SUFFRAGE STATES
BLACK—NON-SUFFRAGE

President Wilson, in a letter sent to the Washington Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has expressed his appreciation of the resolution adopted by the Association offering aid to the Government in case of a national crisis.

The President wrote:

"The Secretary of War has transmitted to me the resolution presented to him at the meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. I want to express my very great and sincere admiration of the action taken."

University for Women Opens in Kioto

Tokio, Japan—A women's university will be opened in Kioto in April, by the Buddhist Ladies' Association.

The university, which is in memory of the Countess Kizuko Otani, will have two departments—literary and domestic.

Governor Milliken Hopes Amendment Will Pass

Expressing his hope that Maine will adopt the suffrage amendment next fall, Governor Carl E. Milliken wrote Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard of Boston, informing her of its passage through the Legislature. The Governor says:

"I have been waiting until I could inform you, as I now take pleasure in doing, that the equal suffrage amendment passed our Legislature by much more than the necessary two-thirds in the House, and by unanimous vote in the Senate.

"Not merely as a matter of justice to women, but because the State needs the benefit of their influence directly exerted at the ballot box, I earnestly hope that the amendment will be adopted by our people next September."

The Hague, Holland.—The University of Utrecht has appointed Dr. Johanna Westerdyk, daughter of an Amsterdam physician, to the chair of plant pathology. She will be Holland's first woman professor, it is reported.

ARKANSAS IS FIRST SOUTHERN STATE IN SUFFRAGE RANKS

Gov. Brough Signs Riggs Bill Permitting Women to Vote in Primaries—Means Practically Full Suffrage—Fifth Big Suffrage Victory for 1917

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY SO LARGE PRIMARIES ARE REALLY ELECTIONS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas House of Representatives on March 6, by a vote of 54 to 27, finally passed the Riggs Suffrage bill, which gives women the right to vote in primary elections. It had already passed the other house. Governor Brough signed the bill on the evening of the same day at a suffrage mass meeting, amid great rejoicings.

This bill gives women what is virtually full suffrage. Arkansas, like most of the Southern States, is so strongly Democratic, that any candidate who gets the Democratic nomination is elected, as a matter of course. All the contest is in the primaries; there is no contest at the polls.

Under this bill, the women will have a right to vote in the primaries on the nominations for all officers, from the Governor down.

In almost every State the primary law is a creation of the Legislature, and can be amended by the Legislature, without the longer and slower process needed for a constitutional amendment. Two lawyers, in two Southern States, made the discovery almost simultaneously that women could be enfranchised in this way. A bill like that of Arkansas has already been introduced in at least one other Southern Legislature, and will doubtless be introduced in more.

The Arkansas suffragists had tried repeatedly to get a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage submitted to the voters, but, although in the last Legislature a large majority of both branches voted for submission, it was blocked by the great technical difficulties that stand in the way.

Under the bill that has now been passed, Arkansas women get the right to vote in the primaries on the same terms as men. They must swear to support the candidates of their party, must pay the poll tax, and meet all the other qualifications required of male voters.

Arkansas is the first Southern State to give votes to women. It will receive congratulations all along the line.

MISS RANKIN ADDRESSES 3000

Speaks in New York on "Democracy and Government," Touching on Suffrage, Child Welfare and Industrial Questions

New York, N. Y.—Miss Jeannette Rankin spoke on March 2 to more than 3,000 persons in Carnegie Hall, New York, on "Democracy and Government."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt introduced Representative Rankin as one of the seven Independents who will hold the balance of power in the next Congress.

"Montana is an unusual State—that's why it elected a woman to Congress," began Representative Rankin. Then she launched into a eulogy of the West. The audience looked dazed as she told of 58 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre. It was still more astonished as she said that last year Montana produced flour enough to make eighteen loaves of bread for every man, woman and child in the United States. It gasped as she spoke of the free land that is still being given away.

And when Miss Rankin went on to tell of the Great Big Baked Potato and of "sixteen miles in a lumber wagon, which is a lot further than forty-five miles in an automobile," and of cheap electricity because of natural water power, and of natural gas, so that not even the poor janitor need get out of bed into the cold in the morning, the listeners exchanged bewildered glances.

"I'm proud of the West. I'm glad that it belongs to me!" she said.

Colorado, she admitted, has had its labor problems—and here Miss Rankin took occasion to criticize the existing industrial conditions, under which a few people own most of the resources in every State.

"Wages are high in dollars and cents, but low in terms of food. Two years ago thousands of men were out of work.

"We must have political democracy, business democracy, social democracy.

"We must have a way to make our officials responsible to the whole people after election, as before, so that they may be recalled at any time they are not living up to the principles on which they were elected.

"I am in favor of the initiative, the referendum, the recall, the direct primary, State and national prohibition, a popular vote for President, and a sys-

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NEVADA NOW HAS EIGHT HOUR DAY

Carson City, Nev.—Gov. Boyle has approved the Palmer eight-hour day law, and the Attorney-General has declared it to be constitutional, in a verbal opinion.

Under the new law waitresses may work from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., with time off during the light hours of the morning and afternoon to reduce the total to eight hours. Women in the offices of doctors, dentists, lawyers and accountants, and women in real estate and insurance offices and banks, are declared not to be covered by the law. Practically all other business establishments are subject to it.

LIVELY DEBATE IN MAINE HOUSE

Portland Representative Makes Eloquent Plea Reminding Legislators of Party Pledges — Suffrage a Political Question

In a lively debate that preceded the passage of the equal suffrage amendment through the Maine House of Representatives, one of the most eloquent speeches was made by Mr. Gurney of Portland. He said, in part:

The question is not one of woman suffrage. It is more fundamental than that. It relates distinctly to the question whether or not a pledge made by the Republican party, after due deliberation, shall be redeemed at one hundred cents upon a dollar.

Is Political Question

I do not agree with my distinguished colleague (Mr. Baxter) that the question is not a political one. The Republican party stands unqualifiedly for this measure by every action it could possibly have taken to establish its position in the eyes of the voters of this State before they went to the polls.

Woman No Vacuum Cleaner

I do not believe equal suffrage will bring to the front the millennium of pure politics. I do not advocate it because I believe that woman is a political vacuum cleaner, but I do insist that when you give the vote to these women you will place a big bomb in the front trenches of political corruption, and upon the hills of good government you will place a sentinel who will not sleep, and against whose forces the immoral influences of politics will charge to their own death and destruction.

History Repeats Itself

The history of democratic government has shown invariably the same mood. Our ancestors wrested from a hostile king their Magna Charta. Royalty again usurped the privileges of the people, and they approached Charles I. with a Petition for Rights. Again the King forgot his pledges, and the bloody times of Cromwell and the Commonwealth

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BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITOL

The Inauguration of President Wilson Overshadowed Other Events, but Many Suffrage Activities Are Under Way

President Wilson's second inauguration will go down in history as a week of stirring patriotism. "Old Glory" floated everywhere and the whole city was gay with bunting. Inauguration after inauguration, early March has proved to be about the worst time which could be selected for swearing in a new Chief Executive, but Congress has stubbornly refused to approve the plan put forward after each inclement and abominable inauguration day has taken its toll of human lives to advance the date to the first week in May—a time when the capital is at its very best, and when, with the parks and public reservations aglow with early spring blossoms, Washington in its spring finery is truly "the city beautiful." The late President Harrison's grandfather—"Old Tippecanoe" Harrison—died just three days after taking the oath of office, from the effects of the heavy cold caught at his inauguration.

Expense of Inauguration

Few persons realize the enormous expense involved in every inauguration. Even constructing the grand stands to view the parade costs thousands of dollars. It is estimated that there are 20,000 seats on public sale alone, without counting the many hundreds reserved in public buildings for government officials, their wives and employees and guests. It is estimated that 60,000 people had seats, at a total cost of about $200,000. Naturally the finest stand, both regarding size, position and decorations, is the one constructed on the eastern front of the Capitol, for Congress, and from which the newly sworn-in Chief Executive makes his inaugural speech. It is capable of seating 10,000 and is to be paid for out of the $35,000 appropriation passed by Congress as its usual contribution towards defraying the expenses consequent to every inauguration.

Women Take Part

Never before in the history of the country have women taken such a prominent part in the ceremony. Mrs. Wilson stood beside the President when he took the oath of office, and rode beside him in the coach and four on his triumphal journey up the avenue, from the Capitol to the reviewing stand enclosed in glass in the centre of the beautiful Grecian court of honor. The court is formed of a long line of artistic pylons and columns erected on both sides of the street in front of the White House, and is said to be the handsomest and most effective ever constructed for the purpose. Mrs. Marshall followed Mrs. Wilson, in a second coach, seated beside the Vice-President, and among the thousands of men on foot, the bands, regiments of soldiers, marines, and political organizations, were hundreds of women marchers. Many women, workers in the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, were in line, besides clerks and other employees of government departments, as well as members of the Women's Wilson Union and other Democratic organizations. The youngest and most picturesque feminine division was the Girl Scouts, 800 strong, in their natty khaki skirts and waists, service hats, and putters. They marched to the inspiring strains of their own band.

Rev. Olympia Brown

The oldest veteran among the women to be found in the entire inaugural parade was the Rev. Olympia Brown, of Kenosha, Wis. She admits proudly her 85 years, and adds that she has been an ardent supporter of "the cause" since her early girlhood days of long ago, when she first became a stalwart supporter of Susan B. Anthony. "At a time when suffrage was not so popular as it is now!" as Dr. Brown herself declares.

Executive Council United

That suffrage is popular today is nowhere more evident than here in the capital. Possibly this inaugural week has been richer in suffrage manifestations than any in all the long history of woman's struggle for justice. One of the clearest proofs of the homogeneity of women, and strongest demonstrations of their ability to submerge as individuals all personal differences of opinion is the splendid success of the recent convention of the Executive Council of the N. A. W. S. A. called by Mrs. Catt.

It is a matter of note that the audience at the mass meeting which followed was composed of a larger number of persons not avowedly associated with suffrage than at any previous public meeting of the kind held in Washington in recent years—an audience which not only listened attentively and understandingly, but which applauded every address with spontaneous enthusiasm.

Dr. Brown is right, suffrage is popular today.

Women Will Serve Country

Dr. Shaw, as always, made a most effective speech which was warmly applauded. In closing her most pacific but patriotic address, she quoted from the Bible: "Having done all—stand!" which she stated at this time particularly applies not only to the country but to the people.

"Women make sacrifices as great, and suffer tribulations deeper than men in time of war," Dr. Shaw declared. "Women are ready to give different and new service today if their country needs it. Women suffragists will serve their country with zeal, but it is a fact," she added with feeling, "that they will take into that service a sense of injustice, a sense of wrong which they cannot forget!"

As a fitting climax to the N. A. W. S. Association's Note offering its practical assistance to the government through the Council of Three (composed of Mrs. Catt, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman) a letter has been received from President Wilson expressing his hearty appreciation of the National Association's Note transmitted through the Secretary of War. "I want to express my great and sincere admiration of the action taken," the President states. Signing himself "Cordially and sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson."

The Mi-Carême Bazaar

Now that the Mass Meeting is over, Headquarters is once more resuming its regular routine. The great Mi-Carême Bazaar, which is being arranged by the Suffrage Federation D. C., in connection with the ladies of the Congressional Committee to raise a fund for the maintenance of the Headquarters, is once more going forward actively. The immense amount of good already accomplished for the cause by the National Association having its own home and the great advantage of having commodious quarters where every visiting suffragist is assured a hospitable welcome, and where she can immediately get in touch with both the national and the local work of the organization, is generally appreciated. Consequently Washington suffragists are working as never before to make the bazaar to be held in mid-Lent a great financial success. Sixteen hundred and twenty-six Rhode Island Avenue has the unique distinction of being the suffrage home of women from every State in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to California. With this thought in mind, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Vice-President of the National, herself at present dwelling at Headquarters, is most anxious that all members of the organization will realize that they collectively and individually have an interest in the Washington mansion.

Donations from States.

That many States already are closely affiliated with the home of organization in the capital is attested by the fact that numerous gifts are beginning to arrive for a place on the Memory Table, where articles donated to the Bazaar will be credited to the State of the donor.

One of the most interesting and timely donations recently received by Mrs. Hendley, in charge of the Anthony League's fancy table is a large and beautifully dressed doll representing Miss North Dakota. Dolly is a decidedly up-to-date young lady from North Dakota, and holds in her right hand attached to yellow ribbons—the suffrage color—her five Electoral Votes.

In conjunction with the fancy table at the Bazaar the Anthony League will have a fortune-telling booth where the secrets of the future will be discovered by palmistry, casting of horoscopes, and other popular methods.

Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué, chairman of the E. S. College League's bag table, is in receipt of numerous bags, from members of the College League and friends throughout the country. The latest acquisition is a bag sent by her sister, who has just returned to New Orleans from a visit to the Bahama Islands. The bag was purchased in Nassau for the Bazaar, and is a unique specimen made by the natives from "sisal hemp," the henequen fibre which is the island's most valuable product. Bags of all shapes, sizes and value are desired, and fancy articles of all descriptions.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Vice-President, has proved herself of the greatest value as a coadjutor of Miss Heloise Meyer and the other ladies having the Bazaar in charge. Mrs. Miller wishes every suffragist to know that not only large and expensive gifts are solicited, but that the tiniest trifle will be gladly received. "What we really need most," Mrs. Miller states, "is small donations of all kinds, fancy articles, bags, dainty trifles, particularly those which can be sold for half a dollar or less." The idea underlying the whole purpose of the Bazaar is not only to provide funds for the maintenance of Headquarters of the National Suffrage Association in Washington, but to have the suffragists throughout the country, by a nation-wide co-operation, prove their personal pride in their suffrage home in the Capital City.

CAN VOTE ON SCHOOL QUESTONS IN SMALL CITIES

Fourth Class Michigan Cities Will Have Women Participants at Polls

Lansing, Mich.—Women in cities of the fourth class in Michigan may now vote on all school questions. The house has passed Senator Wood's bill, which had already passed the Senate, making this provision.

In Detroit, women manifested unusual interest in the primary of March 7. Several women found the City Hall elevator service suspended on Washington's Birthday, but, determined to register, they climbed up the stairs to the city clerk's office and signed their names.

PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE LEGAL

Many Precedents for the Constitutionality of the Extension of Voting Privilege to Women

Three States have just given women the right to vote for presidential electors—North Dakota, Ohio and Indiana. In a number of other States, presidential suffrage bills are now pending. As the legality of such a measure has been called in question, it may be well to state once more the constitutional basis for such action, and to give some of the historical precedents.

Rests on Federal Constitution

Under the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature of every State has the sole power to determine how the presidential electors from that State shall be chosen. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the U. S. Constitution says:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress," etc.

Precedent in South Carolina

In the early history of the United States there were several instances in which the State Legislatures themselves appointed the presidential electors. In South Carolina this was always done, up to and including the year 1860.

On several occasions State Legislatures have passed regulations for the presidential election enabling persons to vote who were debarred from voting by the State constitution, and the right of the State Legislatures to do this has always been upheld by the courts, because the U. S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Anything in any State constitution which conflicts with the Federal Constitution is legally void.

The Maine Legislature, on March 24, 1864, passed an act to enable soldiers who were absent in the field to vote for presidential electors; and the next day it submitted an amendment to the State constitution to enable soldiers who were out of the State to vote for State officers. The latter required a constitutional amendment; the former did not.

New Hampshire (see Public Laws of 1864) passed a Soldiers' Voting Act for presidential electors, the legality of which was unanimously upheld by the State Supreme Court (45 N. H., p. 607), although the act was in conflict with the State constitution. The Supreme Court took the ground that the question as to how the presidential electors should be chosen "is governed wholly by the Constitution of the United States as the paramount law, and the Constitution of this State has no concern with the question."

The Vermont Supreme Court gave an opinion to the same effect (37 Vermont Appendix). The National House of Representatives also upheld the constitutionality of the Michigan Soldiers' Voting Act.

More than twenty years ago the Michigan Legislature departed from the custom of having the presidential electors chosen upon a general ticket. It divided the State into electoral districts, each district to choose one elector. The division was accused of being a gerrymander. In Henry M. Field's work on Election Law, the Michigan case is clearly stated. The House decided that the Michigan constitution could not govern the matter, as the United States constitution gave the State Legislature absolute power over it. There are no decisions the other way.

Indiana was the first State, so far as is known, to have a presidential suffrage bill introduced in its Legislature. That was in 1873. Such bills have been introduced from time to time in several other States. Rhode Island suffragists for years have centred their efforts upon this measure. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for a long time used to ask every Legislature regularly for all that it could give—presidential and municipal suffrage by statute, and the submission of a full suffrage amendment to the State constitution. In Kansas, in 1911, a presidential suffrage bill came within two votes of passing the lower house.

Illinois was the first State to grant women presidential suffrage, in 1913. The bill gave women also municipal suffrage, and a vote for all officers not named in the constitution, as well as the right to vote on all questions submitted to the people. The constitutionality of the law has been repeatedly assailed in the courts, at the instigation of the Illinois liquor interests, but the law has always been sustained.

One of these cases challenged the constitutionality or the section of the law, enabling women to vote for presidential electors; but the Illinois Supreme Court upheld it. Some bitter anti-suffragists predicted that the vote of Illinois in the late presidential election would be thrown out because of the women; but no attempt to throw it out has even been made.

A great "boom" was given to presidential suffrage when it was adopted by so important a State as Illinois; and now in States all over the country the friends of equal rights are introducing what has come to be known as "the Illinois law."

In the last New Jersey Legislature, at the hearing on the presidential suffrage bill before the Judiciary Committee, the attorney of the anti-suffragists attacked the constitutionality of the measure. Senator Rathburn, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, although a strong opponent of suffrage, advised him to waste no further time in discussing that point, as the members of the Judiciary Committee were all convinced that the Legislature had the constitutional right to grant presidential suffrage to women. In view of the well-known conservatism of New Jersey Judiciary Committees, this is the more significant.

Opinion of Judge Hiram T. Gilbert, of the Illinois Bar

Clause second of Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the United States provides as follows:

"Second. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

Presidential electors perform only duties pertaining to the government of the United States. They are provided for, not by a State law, but by a United States law, to wit, the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, in providing for the appointment of presidential electors, the Legislature of the State does not act under the authority and constitution of that State, but solely under the authority of the Constitution of the United States; and the latter instrument has placed the matter of appointing presidential electors in the hands of the State Legislature, and has given the latter full discretionary power with respect thereto.

It would be within the power of the Legislature to provide that presidential electors should be appointed by a vote of a majority of its own members, or it could delegate the power of appointment to any class of persons whom it might see fit to select for that purpose. In fact, its power is plenary. For this reason, it is very clear that it has power to provide that presidential electors shall be appointed by means of a majority or plurality vote of such residents of the State, whether male or female, as it may designate for that purpose.

The only bearing the State constitution might have upon the question would be with respect to those provisions which regulate the manner and form of legislative acts. So long as the provisions of those sections are complied with, no valid objection can be taken to any act of the Legislature regulating the appointment of presidential electors.

Abstract of an Opinion by Mr. Charles Le Roy Brown of the Chicago Bar

In a review of judicial decisions and pertinent facts, Mr. Charles LeRoy Brown, of the Chicago Bar, shows the history and practical construction of that clause of the Constitution that bears on the right of State legislators to determine the manner of appointing presidential electors, and from the showing he argues that "if the source of the power of the State Legislature to establish qualifications of voters is exclusively in the Constitution of the United States, then no provision in a State constitution with respect to suffrage has any bearing, and a Legislature is unhampered thereby. The second clause of the first section of Article II of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

In an historic case which came to the United States Supreme Court from the State of Michigan in 1891, Chief Justice Fuller delivered an opinion that was concurred in by all the other members of the Court. He said:

"The Constitution does not provide that the appointment of electors shall be by popular vote, nor that the electors shall be voted for upon a general ticket, nor that the majority of those who exercise the elective franchise can alone choose the electors. It recognizes that the people act through their representatives in the Legislature, and leaves it to the Legislature exclusively to define the method of effecting the object."

Mr. Brown goes on to say that the early operations under the Federal Constitution make it plain that the State Legislatures were universally regarded as having complete power to select presidential electors in any manner they saw fit. Various modes of choosing them were pursued, as by the Legislature itself on joint ballot; by the Legislature through a concurrent vote of the two houses; by the voters on a general ticket; by the voters in districts; by choice, partly by the voters voting in districts and partly by the Legislature; and by choice of the Legislature from candidates voted for by the voters in districts.

Mr. Brown sums up as follows:

"The people in adopting the Federal Constitution took away from the States, as such, all control over the manner of appointment of presidential electors. They provided that the electors shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature may direct. The words, 'in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct,' have been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be a limitation upon the power of the States. As those words are a limitation upon the power of the States, nothing in any State constitution can divest the Legislature of the power to determine at any time the manner of selecting presidential electors. In so far as provisions of a State constitution attempt to limit the right of suffrage to men in voting for presidential electors, such provisions of a State constitution are void.

"The Legislature of each State has supreme and plenary power over the manner in which electors shall be chosen. That power necessarily includes the right to prescribe the qualifications of voters when the appointment of presidential electors is ordered by the Legislature to be effected by a popular election. Any State Legislature may itself retain that right of appointment, or it may give it to all of its citizens, women as well as men, regardless of any provisions in the State constitution."

REFORMS IN ENGLAND ASSURED

(Continued from page 55.)

tion somewhat different from that which is to apply to men. Mere residence is not to qualify, but the Parliamentary qualification is to be the same as the municipal; that is to say, a woman who has reached the specified age is not to vote unless she is an "occupier" of premises either as tenant in her own right or as the wife of the tenant. This latter proviso will exclude all lodgers. The number of women voters that will be admitted to the Parliamentary register under these conditions is variously estimated at from four to six millions.

The proposed limitations are obviously open to criticism. It is pointed out that women mature earlier than men, that the younger generation is better educated than the older women, that the scheme will exclude many widows whose husbands have fallen in the war and who are now lodgers instead of "occupiers," and that it will exclude, also, the great majority of unmarried women who have been taking on emergency work on munitions or otherwise—the very class of people whose national services have changed the opinion of so many politicians on the general question of woman suffrage. Some of the more ardent suffragists are disposed to refuse the concession now offered as a mockery. Moderate opinion within the suffrage ranks is inclined, however, to accept the present proposal as a temporary instalment, and to work for its extension later.

Redistribution of Seats

With the simplification of the register will come, also, a large measure of redistribution of seats. The principal of "one man, one vote" is to be accompanied, as far as possible, by that of "one vote, one value." The anomaly by which, at present, two adjoining constituencies, one with a voting population of 3,000 and the other with 53,000, each return one member, is to continue no longer. A scale is to be adopted by which 70,000 shall be taken as the standard unit of population for one member. A member is to be given for every 70,000 and one for every multiple of 70,000, and an additional member for any remainder that is not less than 50,000.

INAUGURATION PARADE ENDS PICKETING

National Woman's Party Gives up Plan after Demonstration Before White House

While a soaking rain fell steadily and a cold, wet wind carried its chill through the thickest clothing, more than 400 women of the National Woman's Party held a cordon of suffrage banners around the White House for nearly three hours on inauguration day. The Boston Herald says:

"The women began to assemble at their headquarters, across Lafayette square from the White House, before 2 P. M. The rain was drenching the earth and the wind had a bite in it, but to the headquarters they flooded in all directions. They stood unsheltered for an hour or more while banners were being passed out and the line was forming—and shortly after 3 o'clock the marchers began to move.

"Less than half of them had provided themselves with waterproof coats, and many did not even have gloves. Before they had been marching half an hour most of them were soaking wet and cold. As the afternoon advanced the sting in the wind increased.

"But there was no hesitating. The line, the women about four abreast, moved around the White House grounds, completely encircling them, and then stopped, so that in whatever direction the President looked he would face a wall of banners whose meaning he could not mistake.

"While the circle was held, the committee, headed by Miss Anne Martin, applied for admission at the entrance to the executive offices in the west end of the White House. A police sergeant on duty there told the delegation that he had instructions not to leave his post for any reason, and so could not take their request for an audience into the office."

The women left the resolutions to be delivered after their departure.

So far as could be learned, President Wilson was in the White House throughout the demonstration and witnessed much of it from a window.

HEARST TELLS WHY WOMEN CAN VOTE

(Continued from page 55)

This movement has in the past been called votes for women, but I think what is being asked merits the more dignified title of womanhood suffrage."

A Democratic Step

Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Opposition party, in an eloquent speech, said Johnson's bill was one of the most democratic measures the House had ever been called upon to consider. The responsibility of the country would be better discharged in the future if the women of Ontario were given the ballot, because there would be more backs to bear the burden, more soul and more heart, and more noble impulses working for the highest and best things in the Province.

The women's part in educating the youth of Ontario would alone be a sufficient argument for their enfranchisement, said Rowell. In the public schools there are 10,786 women teachers. If the people can entrust this duty to women, he thought they were not going too far in allowing them to have a voice in making the laws of Ontario.

Franchise and Social Reform

The women of Ontario would exercise a great influence for good in connection with social reforms, said Mr. Rowell. Even now, during the closing period of the war, matters of social reform affecting the home life of the Province, the life of the community and the life of the toiler in the shops were coming to the front. Important social and industrial problems in the Province would have to be dealt with by the Legislature, and in dealing with them the members needed the support of the women of the Province, especially in regard to such matters as the care of children and mothers' pensions. Where a widow was left with a number of children, the best work that woman could do for the State was to care for and bring up those children in a proper manner. On account of the great loss to the country of young manhood through the war, the children, especially the male children, would be one of the nation's most valuable assets, and a widow left with children could be of greater service to the State by properly bringing up her children than by going out to earn her own living. For that reason they should have a scheme of pensions for mothers.

Ballot Is a Right

Several other members of the Opposition party spoke. Some of these claimed all the glory of the suffrage victory for their party, and twitted the Government for being so tardy in granting justice to one half the people. Mr. William McDonald, who has toiled session after session to see equal suffrage win, remarked: "We should give the vote to women as a matter of right and justice, whether in war time or any other time. I didn't have a sudden conversion like the member for Brockville" (A. E. Donovan).

"This is the proudest moment of my life," said Mr. Allan Studholme (East Hamilton), "because I am not a new convert to the cause of woman suffrage. The measure should have been passed a hundred years ago." He hoped the bill would be passed unanimously.

Women Attend

In the afternoon, when the leaders on each side spoke, the ladies' gallery was crowded, and at the evening meeting there was a good number of women in attendance. Every desk in the Chamber was decorated with a daffodil and a small card left by the Woman's Suffrage Society. The card read: "Will you wear our colors and vote for the full franchise for women?"

Mayor Church of Toronto, at a political ward meeting, said the women have earned the vote. "All honor to the women! I congratulate them upon getting the franchise. They stood by the soldiers in time of war, and with the vote I know they will stand by the returned soldiers in the coming time of peace and see they get what is rightfully their due."

Mrs. Ormsby's Part

A glance at the personnel of suffrage in Toronto is instructive just at this time, when victory is crowning the earnest efforts of the workers in the cause.

Mrs. A. B. Ormsby is chairman of the campaign committee. Before going actively into the suffrage movement, Mrs. Ormsby was widely known from her connection of seventeen years with the women's temperance movement. It was only on the establishment of the Provincial Suffrage Association that she devoted herself to its activities, seeing in this the best service possible to temperance. Since that she has held meetings, delivered addresses and attended the great convention held a few months ago in the West.

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, widely known in connection with the enfranchisement of women, was led upon suffrage from babyhood, her mother having been the pioneer of the movement in Toronto, as she was the first to contend for the "open door" to women in the Toronto University. When the mother gave up the work, the daughter took it up and for twenty-five years, in season and out of season, her efforts were concentrated on achievement. In 1910 she led a deputation to the Government with 100,000 names, and was associated with Dr. Margaret Gordon in the successful referendum in which the mayors and councils of seventy municipalities gave their approval. Dr. Gullen is one of the ablest orators of suffrage in the Province.

Men Lend Aid

Many men have helped in the campaign, especially those in the labor unions, says the Toronto Globe. They have given personal service by canvassing districts, addressing meetings, obtaining signatures, etc. Churchmen of many denominations, business men and members of the professions generally have given support and wished the movement success. On the advisory committee of the provincial campaign the names of four men appear. These are Messrs. L. A. Hamilton, A. B. Ormsby, F. Ericson Brown and B. H. Spence.

JEANNETTE RANKIN SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 55)

tem of proportional representation in State Legislatures. These are steps toward democracy.

"Women ought to have a right to say whether their men shall go to war."

"And so she went on," says the New York Tribune, "in the same forceful and determined way that led her to ford rivers and speak at round-ups in her horseback campaign in Montana. Because she possesses that rare quality of being able to hold her own tongue, upon occasion, the Honorable Jeannette has been accused of overcautiousness since election. But there was certainly nothing half-hearted about the way she looked issues in the face last night."

She is an ardent woman suffragist, although she owed her election to the men as well as to the women.

"There's nothing else for the women of New York to think about, nothing else for them to talk about, nothing else for them to work for, until they get the vote," she declared. "Until then they haven't taken the first step in freedom."

She said that women should vote for the same reasons men did, because the nation needs their point of view, and because children must have representation in the affairs of the country.

"The Declaration of Independence yesterday meant self-government; today it means self-employment," she said. "Industrial democracy is more important than political democracy."

Theodore Roosevelt sent the following letter to Miss Rankin:

"I wish I could be present at your lecture; as that is impossible, let me wish you all success. I most earnestly hope that you, and those like you, will make and keep the Republican Party loyal to the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and in very truth the party of nationalism and genuine democracy; the party which stands for the rights of every man, woman and child within our national borders, and which, in return, exacts from every full-grown man and woman the fullest performance of duty to the nation both in peace and in war; the party which is to make this nation the land where love and justice go hand in hand; which stands for fair play within our own borders; for insistence upon our rights as against any nations which wrong us, and for the prepared strength, spiritual and material, which will both make us do justice ourselves to all weaker nations, and enable us to insist upon justice being done by the strong to the weak—in other words, both ourselves to do, and to demand that others do, international duty in the spirit in which men who are both strong and just behave in their relations with their fellows. With all good wishes, sincerely yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt."

WEAR THE COLORS!

"VOTES FOR WOMEN—PATRIOTISM" is a suffrage Button with the American flag. A combination of the suffrage color and slogan with the Red, White and Blue of our Flag.

Price: 10¢ per dozen; 75¢ per 100; $6.00 per 1000. Add postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
171 Madison Avenue, New York City

News From the States

SUFFRAGE ARRIVES AT PENNSYLVANIA

Direct Line of Suffrage Territory from Ohio to California — Association's Secretary Feels Sure of Victory

Harrisburg, Pa.—With the passage of the Ohio and Indiana bills enfranchising women, Pennsylvania has been brought into direct contact with suffrage. There is now no State in a direct line from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Coast where women have no suffrage at all.

Pennsylvania women announce that they are particularly elated by the granting of suffrage in Ohio, because in the past it has been the rule that black States, i. e., States not having granted any suffrage to women, follow rapidly the example of adjoining States.

Miss Helen Clark, secretary of the State Association, whose office is in Harrisburg, writes:

"The granting of presidential suffrage in Ohio and Indiana means that it is inevitable that the present Legislature will pass our bill. Now that this question is brought to the doors of our legislators, they cannot rule that the women of Pennsylvania are not as worthy of suffrage as the women of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

"It is no longer a question of the East and the West so far as suffrage is concerned—suffrage is an established fact in the East—and Pennsylvania, one of the few black States where there is no kind of woman suffrage at all, certainly must give heed to the rapid trend of the movement."

GEORGIA SCHOOL BOYS DEBATE SUFFRAGE

Atlanta, Ga.—A debate on woman suffrage between the Boys' High of Macon and the Lanier High of Atlanta was scheduled for March 9 in Atlanta. The subject was chosen by the Atlanta boys, and the Macon school voted to uphold the affirmative.

After the debate a reception was to be given, the refreshments furnished by the girls of the domestic science department. Both the suffrage and anti-suffrage leagues of Atlanta were invited to attend.

SPRINGFIELD UNION'S SUFFRAGE EDITION

Two pages of interesting reading matter and pictures dealing with the suffrage work of Springfield and vicinity constituted the special woman suffrage edition of the Springfield (Mass.) Union on Feb. 26. Reports of the work of the Springfield Equal Suffrage League, the Hampden County Senatorial and Congressional District clubs, stories of the progress of suffrage and of converts to the cause are features. Pictures of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and the officers of the Springfield League are shown.

Scores of suffrage editions have appeared recently in many different States, edited in each case by the suffragists of the city where the paper came out and bearing witness to their enterprise and ability.

ALABAMA ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, at its fifth annual convention, lately held in Birmingham, went on record by resolution as being a nonpartisan and nonsectarian body.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Annie Joe Coates, showed that the receipts for the year amounted to $2,4[illegible]8.24 and disbursements to $2,027.35. There were 41 locals paying dues this year as compared with 25 last year.

Much enthusiasm was aroused when a telegram was read from Representative John W. Abercrombie, expressing his belief in the movement, and asking that he be called upon by the Alabama suffragists whenever they felt that he could serve them.

The constitution of the Alabama Federation of Women's clubs provides against indorsement of suffrage, the Association resolved to work during the coming year to get the constitution of the Federation changed.

Officers were chosen as follows: Mrs. Julian B. Parke, Chairman; Mrs. Angus Taylor, vice-chairman; Miss Amelia Worthington, recording secretary; Mrs. Joe Wilkins of Selma, corresponding secretary, and Miss Annie Joe Coates of Gadsden, treasurer.

The Association voted to change its constitution from the club basis to the Woman Suffrage Party basis. The Birmingham Age-Herald says:

"The convention just closed is generally pronounced the most successful the Association has ever held."

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Keystone Suffrage bazaar proved to be a big help toward raising the $125,000 which Pennsylvania suffragists are to contribute to the $1,000,000 campaign fund needed by the National Association for its future work.

NEBRASKA BILL EMERGES WITH LIMITED PRIVILEGES

Senate Measure Amended to Include Only Municipal Offices and Questions — House Bill Still Before Committee

Lincoln, Neb.—The Sandall woman suffrage bill, Senate file 78, finally emerged from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but amended to limit the vote of women to municipal offices and questions.

The suffragists are not discouraged, but will be pleased if they get municipal suffrage. As it will be almost four years before the presidential vote will be needed, they argue there will be time in which to secure that through the referendum. In the meanwhile they have by no means given up the fight.

If the Senate amendment carries it will be necessary for the House to concur. And if the suffrage members find they can stir up a majority later, they have a chance at the Norton House suffrage bill, which passed that body by a large majority and is still before the Senate committee. It would be possible to call this from the committee. The Norton and Sandall bills are identical. It is known that the House is ready to accept any Senate alterations. The opposition to suffrage is in the Senate.

MRS. W. E. BARKLEY,
President Nebraska Suffrage Association.

JUNIOR SUFFRAGE LEAGUES FORMED IN IOWA

From all parts of Iowa come reports of the formation of junior organizations to promote equal suffrage. These consist largely of college girls, but include some members of high school age.

RHODE ISLAND ENTERTAINS KENTUCKY WORKER

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, recently spent a profitable week in Rhode Island, as the guest of Mrs. Algeo, Chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party.

On Tuesday afternoon, in company with Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, Mrs. George F. Rooke, President of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Algeo, she was received by Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman, who seemed much impressed with her sturdy honesty and political acumen as she urged upon him the necessity of the passage of the Presidential Suffrage Bill now before the Legislature. The same day she delivered an address on "Rural Conditions for Women" before the Committee on Industrial Research of the Young Women's Christian Association, which includes many of the leading club women of Rhode Island.

As the guest of Miss Yates she attended the meeting of the Providence Plantations Club and the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, where she brought greetings from Kentucky. On Saturday she was given a luncheon by Miss Sarah J. Eddy at her home at Bristol Ferry.

On Sunday afternoon Miss Clay made a great political speech on "Ballots for Both," and in honor of her distinguished services, given so freely at a time when they were so vitally needed, a fund was started to be called the "Laura Clay Fund," to be applied to the pledge made by the Providence Woman Suffrage Party at the Convention at Atlantic City, and to be used for national work. As an ex-member of the National Board, Miss Clay expressed her earnest desire to see their work advanced.

GIRLS TEAMS TO DEBATE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Eugene, Ore.—The State University has picked the women for its debating team to meet the University of Washington in April in Seattle. They are Miss Vivian Kellems, Miss Amy Carson and Miss Roberta Schuebel.

The question is, "Resolved, That the United States should pass a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women in all States of the Union." The Oregon girls will uphold the affirmative.

MISS CLAY TALKS IN BAY STATE

Kentuky Woman Tells of Political Aspect of Suffrage in South—Sees Great Advanca in Sentiment

The political aspect of woman suffrage, especially in the South, was the subject of a very interesting talk by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, at a supper given in her honor last Monday evening at the Sunflower lunch rooms, by the Massachusetts and Boston Suffrage Associations. Miss Clay comes of a family of statesmen, and has for years made a special study of the woman suffrage question in the South.

Miss Clay said that the adoption of a suffrage plank by the National Democratic party had been a political necessity. Since the Republicans had put in such a plank, the Democrats had to do likewise, in view of the fact that the women of twelve States were to vote for President. But most of the Southern Democrats had no great good will toward woman suffrage. One organization of suffragists was openly fighting the Democratic party, and the Democrats looked upon suffrage as a thing that was likely to hurt them rather than help them.

Great Change in Feeling

The last national election worked a great change in the feeling of Southern men on this question. It is believed all through the South that the women elected Wilson. The Democrats are now sincerely desirous to give votes to women. They may not be in love with woman suffrage, but they are in love with what they hope to get through it.

It is a peculiarity of the present situation in Arkansas that the proposal to let women vote in the primaries was not suggested by the women, but by the men. The women had not had the political education necessary to enable them to see the possibility. In every State, the primary law is the creature of the Legislature, and the Legislature can amend it at pleasure, without the need of a constitutional amendment.

Suffrage a Political Movement

Miss Clay said that the first four States were carried for equal suffrage by educational work, but after Washington came in the situation changed, and the movement is now destined to take on more and more of a political aspect. Miss Kate N. Gordon of New Orleans recognized this, and the Southern Suffrage Conference, of which she is chairman, was organized and worked to get the National Democratic party to declare for woman suffrage. The Conference is doing splendid press work, through its magazine, the New Southern Citizen, and through the press material which Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer sends out to 1,000 Southern papers every week.

Miss Clay said that if the Democrats were delighted because they believed the women had elected Wilson, the Republicans were very angry and very much concerned. Many of them determined that it should never again be possible for a group of Western women to swing a national election without a group of Eastern women to counterbalance them; and she believed the granting of presidential suffrage in Ohio and Indiana was largely due to this cause. She predicts that presidential suffrage for women will sweep the country in the next few years.

Miss Clay described the rapid growth of suffrage sentiment in the South, and told of the work of that remarkable woman in Kentucky—a suffragist—who has wiped out illiteracy in her county by her "moonlight schools." "The Legislature has given her a title, but no money to carry on the work," said Miss Clay.

The opportunity was given to ask questions, and a very stimulating and illuminating discussion followed.

Miss Blackwell presided.

YOUNG WOMAN LAWYER PROMOTED IN TENNESSEE

Miss Margaret Hamilton Ervin, recently elected president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, to succeed Mrs. James M. McCormack of Memphis, was among the delegates to the National Executive Council in Washington, and is the only woman member of the Chattanooga Bar Association. She is a graduate of the Chattanooga College of Law, and has practiced three years in the Tennessee courts, having appeared two years ago before the State Supreme Court, when she presented the argument for an appealed damage suit, securing a decision in favor of her clients.

Miss Ervin has been connected with the woman suffrage movement for a number of years, having organized the Chattanooga Equal Suffrage Association and the Woman Suffrage Party of Chattanooga, as well as many smaller leagues in East Tennessee. She has served in various capacities on her State Board for several years, being chairman of legislation during the two-year term just closed. Her succession to the presidency is considered by her friends as a natural sequence to her previous work.

LIQUOR INTERESTS ON SAME SIDE WITH ANTIS

Hearing in Connecticut Legislature Sees Antis and Brewers Wearing Same Emblem and Arguing on Same Side

Hartford, Conn.—Never was there a clearer demonstration of the alignment of the liquor interests with the anti-suffragists than at the recent hearing on two suffrage bills before the Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut Legislature. One bill was for presidential and municipal suffrage, and the other to let women vote on questions of liquor licensing; and it was the last bill that brought out the representatives of the liquor interests in full force.

The suffragists occupied the left side of the chamber and formed almost two-thirds of the audience. The anti-suffragists were on the right, and behind them were row on row of liquor men, each of them with the red rose of anti-suffrage in his buttonhole.

The suffragists were given the first hour, and the speaking was conducted by Mrs. Hepburn. Mr. F. E. Duffy spoke for the Connecticut Grange, Mr. E. Hohenthal for the Prohibitionists, Rev. Hugh McCullum for 70,000 members of the Congregational Church, and Mrs. C. B. Buel for the W. C. T. U. The suffragists had also the endorsement of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Manchester, the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. M. Toscan Benett, Miss Emily Pierson and Dr. V. H. Parker also spoke for the bills.

Mrs. Markham conducted the speaking on the other side. The principal pleaders for the antis were Miss Lucy Price of Ohio and Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York. All the anti speakers were applauded by the liquor men who sat and stood behind them.

After the women antis had finished, the liquor men were given half an hour to oppose the license suffrage bill. Before they began, Mrs. Hepburn tried to get a direct answer from Mrs. Markham as to whether or not she was with the liquor men in opposing the bill for the license vote. Mrs. Markham refused to say either yes or no, but said that she could trust the men to deal with the question of prohibition.

The Connecticut W. S. A. is hoping for the passage of both bills. But, by backing the bill which proposes to give the excise vote alone, they have forced the liquor men into the open, and also given a striking object lesson to the women of the State on the connection between anti-suffrage and the liquor interests.

SUFFRAGISTS SCORE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Suffrage scored a point in Massachusetts last Monday, when the bill to have "people" defined as including women was laid on the table, as the suffragists had requested, to await the opinion of the Supreme Court on its constitutionality.

Miss Paul to Head Woman's Party

Miss Alice Paul was elected unanimously on March 3 as national chairman of the National Woman's Party. An executive committee of ten was appointed.

National prohibition, national woman suffrage, universal military training of one year for all American youths 18 and 19 years of age, and a bill to permit traveling men to vote in every election by affidavit, if they are absent from home, were endorsed by the Southern Progressives at their recent convention. The Atlanta Journal says:

"The resolution endorsed each of the principles as advocated by John M. Parker, of New Orleans, who made the 'keynote address' of the day. The resolutions will be forwarded to the national conference of Progressives to be held April 12 in St. Louis, when a tentative platform of the party will be given."

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING THE WOMAN VOTE

Mrs. George Bass Heads Bureau to Teach Women Beliefs of Democratic Party

Washington—For the first time in the history of party politics, one of the major parties is undertaking the permanent organization of the woman vote. Mrs. George Bass has just been selected chairman of a woman's bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

Mrs. Bass will organize and superintend a campaign of education in the doctrines of the Democratic party, in preparation for the Congressional elections in the suffrage States in 1918 and for the presidential elections in 1920.

Analysis of Recent Maine Suffrage Vote

An analysis of the vote in the Maine House of Representatives on the submission of the woman suffrage amendment shows that 97 Republicans and 16 Democrats voted yes, and 8 Republicans and 27 Democrats voted no. In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

The Democrats had held a caucus and voted to bring no party influence to bear on members to vote either way.

HEAR CANDIDATES EXPLAIN VIEWS

Newly Enfranchised Citizens of Huntington Call on Would-Be Mayors to State Their Intentions

Huntington, Ind.—The regard in which women's votes are held in Indiana was demonstrated in Huntington a few days after the suffrage bill was signed.

A political meeting, unique in the history of the city and probably of the State, was held by the new voters. At this meeting the six mayoralty candidates explained their platforms and views on civic questions in which the women are interested. Scores of women were unable to gain admittance to the hall. While many men were sprinkled about, it was essentially a woman's meeting.

Miss Hodie Purviance, president of the Equal Franchise League, stated the purpose of the gathering. She said the men had very gallantly given the women the right to vote, and that the women, as evidenced by the crowd, realized the importance of the action. She declared the women are greatly interested in the city, and added: "It is fitting that we should be interested in it."

W. D. Homer, the first speaker, concluded his address with "If I am nominated and elected, and if I don't know what is right, will you tell me what is right, and then aid me in carrying it into execution?"

Among other things, Charles McGrew, the second candidate, promised to cooperate with the Local Council of Women's Clubs, the Women's Civic Improvement League, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the Charity Guild for civic beautification and betterment.

"My intention is to give to the city the best of my ability, and with the support of a strong administration and cabinet, I also expect the support of each intelligent man and woman," said Mr. Al Abbott.

In a letter to the meeting, W. Harry Worden, who was out of town, said: "I want to place myself unequivocally on the side of the ladies. Without your support I cannot be nominated and elected;" and he added, "The ladies of Huntington will always have free access to the mayor's office if I am elected."

At the close of the meeting the women in the audience were invited to come forward and "greet their favorite candidate."

NOTARY PUBLIC MEASURE WILL PROBABLY CARRY

Ohio Women May Become Eligible for Constitutional Office—Holden Bill Amended to Meet Objections

Columbus, Ohio—Ohio women generally are pleased with the prospects of success for the Garver resolution, providing for a constitutional amendment making women eligible as notaries public. They are not now so eligible because it is a constitutional office, and a few years ago a law providing that women might be notaries was declared unconstitutional.

The Holden bill for the submission of full suffrage has been amended to call for the referendum in 1918 instead of 1917, and was favorably reported out of the House Committee on Federal Relations, Feb. 27. In its present form it is not objectionable to Ohio suffrage leaders, though they are not pushing it.

There was an all day meeting of the State Executive Committee and the Political Committee of the Ohio W. S. A. on March 3 in Cleveland, to make plans for future work. In the afternoon the members of the two committees attended the tea given in honor of Mr. Reynolds and the other Cleveland legislators.

MASSACHUSETTS PIONEER DIES IN VIRGINIA

Caroline F. Putnam, born in Massachusetts, daughter of a physician of the family of Gen. Israel Putnam, died recently at her Mission School, Lottsburg, Va., in her 91st year. At Oberlin College she met Sallie Holley, and they became ardent abolitionists, and she traveled for years with Miss Holley while she lectured for the cause. In 1868, she accompanied Miss Emily Howland to Virginia, where she was joined by Miss Holley, and Holley School was started for the freedmen under great difficulties and physical hardships, and there she worked during her long and useful life. Her principles, "Equal Rights for All" and "The World is My Country," made her unswerving in active interest also for the cause of peace, for woman suffrage, for the protection of birds, and for prohibition, and even at the age of 88 she drove about her county getting pledges to help make Virginia "dry," besides aiding with generous contributions.

Her high intellectual attainments and her extraordinary memory made her conversation and her letters unusually interesting up to a very short time before her death, and her influence for good must be of lasting benefit to the people among whom she lived.

News From the States

CLEVELAND SUFFRAGISTS GIVE TEA FOR REYNOLDS

Sponsor of Successfull Bill and Other Supporters Entertained at Headquarters — Letters of Approval Flood Mail

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Woman Suffrage Party gave a tea at their headquarters on March 3 in honor of Hon. James A. Reynolds, who introduced the bill granting presidential woman suffrage, and the other members of the Cuyahoga county delegation in the Legislature who voted for the bill. Great enthusiasm has been manifested by Ohio suffragists throughout the State on account of the extension of the franchise, and the legislators who voted for the bill are receiving quantities of mail from the people at home, expressing their approval.

Democratic Club Admits Both Men and Women

Warren, O.—In recognition of the fact that Ohio women can now vote for President, the Jefferson Club of Trumbull County, formed in the interests of the Democratic party, was organized in Warren, Feb. 24, three days after the Governor signed the bill. This club, beginning with 60 members and expecting a membership of 500 in the near future, admits women on equal terms with men, and they will be encouraged to acquire information about public matters, and will receive valuable political training that will be useful when, later on, they are fully enfranchised.

This organization is said to be unique in the history of the Democratic and Republican parties, which have never before remembered that women are citizens.

MRS. ORTON CLARK,
President Michigan Suffrage Association.

TABLES TURNED ON ANTI SPEAKER

North Carolina Judge Finds Speech Against Suffrage Brings Many New Converts to Ranks of Cause

Raleigh, N. C.—During the recent legislative debate on the Roberts local option woman suffrage bill, Judge R. W. Winston made a fervent speech to the House against the extension of any form of franchise to women. Contrary to the usual practice, he read his speech in a very formal, dignified manner. He thought he was making his hearers believe that suffrage was a terrible menace to society. It must have surprised him to receive the following letter from Martha Haywood, President of Equal Suffrage League of Raleigh:

"My Dear Judge Winston:

"The Equal Suffrage League of Raleigh desires that I request of you, for use in suffrage propaganda, a copy of your speech read in the House of Representatives of this State on Feb. 9.

"The effectiveness of this manuscript in obtaining recruits to our ranks cannot be exaggerated, and has never before been equalled. More than half a dozen prominent and influential women enlisted in the suffrage service immediately after its delivery.

"Our thanks are yours sincerely for this good service you have done the cause of equal suffrage, and in the light of the knowledge that the manuscript of the oration was carefully preserved and observed, we hope we are not asking too much of your goodness in requesting a copy of the same in further suffrage propaganda."

SUFFRAGE WINDOW DRAWS CROWDS

Minneapolis Workers Use Art of Window Dressing to Good Advantage on Busy Highway

Suffragists of Minneapolis have evolved the idea of "selling" suffrage propaganda by the aid of a permanent suffrage window, in which the art of window dressing is used with such skill that it hits the man on the street squarely in the eye. There is no getting by with an indifferent glance; there is so much color and dash to the composition of the window that "he who runs" must read, whether he wishes or not.

Advantageous Situation

When the Hennepin County Association, of which Minneapolis is the center, decided to leave upstairs quarters and get down on the street level, their first search was for the best and biggest shop window, which had to be well within the bounds of the shopping district, and on Nicollet avenue, the Minneapolis substitute for Fifth avenue. The shop back of the window is commodious and is used for meetings, a suffrage reading room, information bureau and reference library, for sales, receptions to visiting organizations not connected with the suffrage movement, etc.; but the real reason for its existence is the Suffrage Window, now the most colorful spot on the avenue. So successful has been the appeal to the public eye that the window was used as an example of fine advertising before the business classes of the University of Minnesota last week by the lecturer of the day. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale said while in the city that not even New York had attempted or achieved anything to equal it in the same line.

One look at the window, and the patriotism of the suffragists cannot be questioned; two great American flags, held together with a golden eagle, topping the slogan, "Ballots For Both," form the background, and the foreground varies according to current suffrage events. Clear, brilliant yellow is the color keynote.

February Decorations

February, the Birthday month, has lent itself to birthday celebrations and decorations. First came the Lincoln window, keyed with the Emancipator's words in favor of the woman's voice in government; next the Susan B. Anthony window, with her pictured face, and with almost her last words in regard to suffrage, "Failure is Impossible," flanked with a scroll bearing the Federal Amendment and its status up to date. On Washington's birthday, the words, "Three Great Americans Who Believed in Democracy," ran beneath the grouped portraits of Lincoln, Miss Anthony and Washington. Democracy was further defined in clear letters as "Equality of Opportunity for All."

President Wilson's inaugural date was observed with the President pictured as "patron saint." His words in favor of suffrage were featured, and a copy of his letter to Mrs. Catt, sent on the occasion of the North Dakota victory, and back of it the prize-winning poster, "The Woman's Hour Has Struck."

There is always a handsome bulletin board, hand carved and beautifully colored as to border by a suffragist who is also a celebrated woodcarver, on which the news of suffrage is changed and featured from day to day. The artistic harmony and dignity of the window are always preserved, and the effect is noteworthy. Mrs. Louis L. Schwartz and a consulting committee have charge of this novel suffrage propaganda feature, of which Minnesota is justly proud.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION AND WOMAN'S PARTY UNITE

The Congressional Union and the "Woman's Party," at their recent meeting in Washington, D. C., voted to amalgamate under the name of the National Woman's Party. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the problems involved in the present international situation affecting the lives of millions of women in this country and abroad make imperative the enfranchisement of women, be it

"Resolved, that the National Woman's Party, organized for the sole purpose of securing political liberty for women, shall continue to work for this purpose until it is accomplished, being unalienably convinced that in so doing the organization serves the highest interests of the country. And be it further

"Resolved, that to this end we urge upon the President and the Congress of the United States the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment."

The picketing has been discontinued.

Woman's Journal

Founded by
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

Subscription price, one dollar per year. Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.

Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

MARCH 10, 1917.

THE ARKANSAS VICTORY

Arkansas has joined the procession of suffrage States. It has given women what is virtually the full ballot.

This is the fifth victory in the first three months of this year: North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Ontario, and now Arkansas, have all come into the fold.

But this is a more than an ordinary victory. It is not merely one more suffrage State; it is the first Southern State to give suffrage to women; and this fact has more than local significance.

Mrs. Catt has said that what we needed was one suffrage State in the South for suffrage to spread from—one object lesson showing that the predicted dangers and disasters were all imaginary. Now we have it. She said what New England needed was one New England State for suffrage to spread from, in like manner. If Maine carries, we shall have that.

In the meanwhile, three cheers for Arkansas, the sixteenth suffrage State, and the first one south of Mason and Dixon's line! A. S. B.

ALL DARK HORSES

In the suffrage movement, as in many others, it is the unexpected that happens. The victories of this year have been won by a procession of dark horses. If anybody had been asked three months ago what States would probably be the next to give women the ballot, who would have named Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas, or even North Dakota? If anybody had been asked which Canadian province would be the next to rally to the suffrage colors, who would have named conservative Ontario? And the year is not over yet.

There may well be a whole string of victories yet to come. These are great days for the friends of equal rights.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND PEACE

The Women's Peace Party, choosing its new officers in New York this week, did not re-elect Mrs. Catt among its honorary vice chairmen. It is reported that this was because she had favored the recent action of the Executive Council of the N. A. W. S. A. in offering service to help the country in various ways in case of war. Mrs. Catt has been greatly berated by the anti-suffragists for being too much of a pacifist, and now it seems she is blamed by the pacifists as lending encouragement to war! But Mrs. Catt will continue to follow her own conscience, and to do what she believes to be best both for the country and for the cause.

She was asked at Washington what members or States affiliated with the National would do if they did not wish to render the kinds of service specified. She answered, "What they have always done when the National Board has asked them to do things they did not want to do or did not feel able to do: They won't do it!"

REMEMBER THE BAZAR

Let every suffragist send something to National Suffrage Headquarters, 1829 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C., for the mid-Lenten Suffrage Bazar. We want to make it a splendid success.

THE FOOD SITUATION

The high prices of food continue to cause much distress. Government investigations have shown that there is plenty of food in cold storage, but it is held for high prices by speculators. The proof of this fact, and the fear of government intervention, has brought down the prices a little; but people are still organizing to do by boycott what can only be done effectively by legislation.

The government has also found proof that the price of coal has been artificially raised by combination, and a number of the guilty persons are to be tried.

A limit is bound to come to the degree to which the people of the United States will let themselves be squeezed by speculators in the necessities of life, and it cannot come too soon. This is a question upon which large numbers of women, not usually interested in suffrage, would be glad to have a vote.

A. S. B.

THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM

On the day before his inauguration, in spite of all the momentous public questions pressing upon his attention, President Wilson found time to telegraph to the President of the Tennessee Senate, urging the passage of the woman suffrage bill.

Miss Margaret Ervin of Chattanooga, who attended the recent meeting of the National Executive Council in Washington, expressed her intention of requesting him to take such action. She said he had used his influence with the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature in behalf of the suffrage bill, and that he ought to do as much for Tennessee. He really did more, for in the case of Tennessee he made his telegram public.

Those suffragists who admire President Wilson and have faith in him are delighted that a man of his calibre should care so much about the matter; and those who do not admire him are pleased that the Chief Magistrate realized so clearly the political importance of the question to his party, even at a time of such great national tension.

A. S. B.

COSTLY PREJUDICE

A curious illustration of anti-woman prejudice has lately been given in Salem, Mass. The Salem Hospital is appealing to the public for money. The Salem Mercury of Feb. 18 says:

"A charitably inclined woman offered to donate $5000 to the fund, providing the trustees would elect a woman to their Board. She expressly stated that she would not care to be a trustee herself so that she was not seeking personal gain or privilege.

"The President of the Board of Trustees deliberately declined to submit the offer of the board. In Lawrence and in Beverly it was the women who raised the funds for the hospitals.

"A representative of The Mercury called on the Salem woman who was reported to have made the offer, and she confirmed it.

"She wished to emphasize the fact that she worded her offer so that the trustees would clearly understand that she did not desire to be a trustee herself. In fact, that was the furthest thought from her mind. She desired to help the Salem Hospital, first with money, and next with the suggestion that elsewhere women have proved a great addition as trustees on hospital boards. Much to her amazement, the President of the Trustees of the Salem Hospital declared that he would prefer not to submit her offer to the Board."

Yet most of the patients in the Salem Hospital are women.

This case of stupidity furnishes an additional argument for equal suffrage. In States where women vote, this narrow attitude towards women's public service quickly dies away. The Salem incident probably could not have happened in any State where women have had the ballot for a few years.

A. S. B.

48 HOURS FOR WOMEN

In many States bills are pending to establish an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for working women.

The need of shortening the hours has become imperative, because of the increased complication of modern machinery and the speeding up process that has been going on everywhere. The strain upon the workers is much greater than it used to be.

In jute mills, beside tending more than double the number of machines at greatly increased speed, a woman has to lift 2,600 pounds a day, or nearly two tons a day.

Many girls in the sewing trades sit for long hours in a room roaring with machinery, keeping close watch of a machine that carries twelve needles or one that sets 4,000 stitches a minute.

A telephone operator answers about 320 calls per hour (more than five calls per minute) and at some periods 400 or 500 per hour (a call every 5 or 6 seconds), and each call requires six different operations.

In canneries the women sorters must work steadily with their eyes and attention fixed on moving conveyors, and the "cappers" are expected to cap from 34 to 50 cans per minute.

In textile mills, where women formerly tended two looms, they now are expected to look out for 12 or 16, each loom having from 25 to 50 more spindles, and running at double the speed of former years.

The temperature in textile mills has to be kept between 78 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Many married women and mothers of young children work in the mills.

The result is shown by the death rate of babies in three Massachusetts textile cities as compared with three cities of nearly the same size.

	Population	Deaths under 1 year
Textile—Fall River	124,791	756
Non-textile—Worcester	142,697	489
Textile—New Bedford	109,549	537
Non-textile—Cambridge	108,822	247
Textile—Lowell	107,978	428
Non-textile—Springfield	102,971	284

The vital statistics of the country show a great increase in the kind of diseases that come from the wearing out of the human machine—the breaking down of the heart, the arteries, the kidneys, etc. These are the diseases of old age; but they are now increasing at an alarming rate among the middle aged and the young. This is owing largely to the overstrain of modern industry. As the work becomes more intense and wearing, the number of hours should be shortened.

Eight Hours a Success

The Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, the women's clubs, and humane people in general are urging the eight-hour day, but it is bitterly opposed, on the ground that it would ruin business, drive women out of employment, etc., etc. This has not been the effect where it has been tried. Less fatigue brings greater efficiency, and the women turn out as much work in eight hours as they used to in ten.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics of California says:

"At the time the law was proposed . . . many statements were made to the effect that women would be driven out of employment, their wages would be greatly reduced and that industries would be ruined or driven from the State. The contention that industries would be destroyed or driven from the State on a wholesale scale can be dismissed with the statement that we found nothing approaching such a condition. . . . Our investigation would indicate that some women were discharged because of the eight-hour law. We found nothing to indicate that any considerable number were discharged. It is also true that additional women were employed after the law went into effect, and in so far as we can determine, there were in the aggregate more additional women employed than discharged.

"Indeed, both employers and women employees told our agents that the physical conditions of the women was so much improved by shortened hours that as much could be accomplished in eight hours as had previously been done in nine or ten hours. Certainly the women themselves were the sufferers if they were subject to a reduction in wages or were discharged on account of the eight-hour-day law. I believe that we are safe in saying that the women workers of the State are almost unanimously satisfied with this regulation."

The Secretary of the Industrial Welfare Commission of Washington says:

"The law is generally satisfactory. As a rule, the State adjusted itself very readily to the change.

"Many employers who were at first opposed to the regulation of hours are now willing to admit that it has proven beneficial, since it has undoubtedly resulted in greater efficiency.

"The same general condition exists in manufacturing establishments, especially where the piece rate system is in effect, employers usually admitting that the girls are able to accomplish quite as much in the present eight-hour day as they formerly did in the longer unregulated day.

"Since our manufacturing establishments are increasing both in number and capacity, it is safe to say that the eight-hour day and the minimum wage have not crippled them."

The State Labor Statistician of Colorado says:

"The law has been in existence two years now, and has given good satisfaction and very little friction.

"It has made more work rather than displaced women workers. . . . Our experience in Colorado is that it has not discommoded business in any way,—those who worked hardest against it now conceding this fact."

MORE MEN PROTECTED

About a thousand men are protected by an eight-hour law for every women who is so protected.

In this country, the eight-hour day is established by law, on public works for the national, State and municipal governments in 29 States, also in private contract labor for the national, State and municipal governments in 29 States and in the District of Columbia, also for work in mines in 14 States, also in certain specified industries in 10 States, also in railroad, telegraph and telephone service in 8 States.

The vast majority of these employees are men.

It is a significant fact that thus far the only States having an eight-hour law for women are States where women vote—California, Colorado, Arizona, and Washington, with Oregon approaching very near it, under its Industrial Welfare Commission. A. S. B.

OHIO LAW TO STAND

The Attorney-General of Ohio has given his opinion that the presidential suffrage bill cannot constitutionally be revoked by referendum. This has been the opinion of the suffragists all along. The Constitution of the United States places the decision of this particular matter in the hands of the State Legislature alone.

PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE

Bills to give women presidential suffrage are now pending in a number of States. In some of these the grounds for holding this measure to be constitutional are not fully understood. At the request of women where presidential suffrage is pending, The Woman's Journal this week gives a full statement of the argument for its constitutionality, with the historical precedents.

ELECTION EXPENSES AND SUFFRAGE

All the objections to equal suffrage crumble when put to the test. The report of the Chicago Election Commissioner for 1915 knocks out completely the absurd claim that equal suffrage would double the cost of elections. This official report shows the cost of each year's election in Chicago for ten years, from 1906 to 1915, inclusive. The complete figures for 1916 are not yet available.

In 1906 the total election expense was $617,854, or 31 cents per capita. In 1915 it was $785,069, or 32 cents per capita. So far as election expenses were concerned, the cost of living was only one cent higher per person in 1915 than it was in 1906. The people would be lucky if other expenses had gone up as little!

In 1906 there were 1,259 election precincts; in 1915 there were 1,587. Yet the antis tell us that equal suffrage has "doubled" the number!

The costs of the elections in Chicago show a great variation, fluctuating now up, now down, for reasons wholly unconnected with woman suffrage. The biggest per capita expense during the ten years was 40 cents, and that was in 1912, when women could not vote.

The opponents of equal suffrage pick out the cost of the lowest year under male suffrage and that of the highest year under equal suffrage, and charge the difference to the women.

A. S. B.

DISHONEST COMPARISONS

Another grossly dishonest argument must now be charged to the opponents of equal rights. They are trying very hard to show that equal suffrage greatly increases the cost of government. As a basis for calculation, they select State and county "governmental cost payments," and show that, as far as these are concerned, the cost of government in a group of non-suffrage States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is less than in a group of suffrage States, California, Oregon and Washington. They have intentionally left out of account the main item of government cost payments—the expenditures of incorporated places.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are full of incorporated places—the "city States" of the east. Add their cost payments to the State and county cost payments, and the total goes skyrocketing far beyond the ken of California, Washington and Oregon. Take just one example—New York's State and County expense is only about $85,700,000. The incorporated places' expense is $306,000,000!

These facts, and many other points of interest along the same line, are to be found in the February issue of the National Suffrage News.

In Massachusetts, according to a recently issued official report, the cost of government is 25 per cent. higher than in any other State, and the public debt per capita is more than six times as high as the average for other States. Moreover, it has gone up tremendously in the last thirty years. If Massachusetts had given women the ballot thirty years ago, the increased cost of government here would be quoted by the opponents of equal rights everywhere as a horrible example to prove their case. A. S. B.

"THE VOTE WILL TAKE WOMEN OUT OF THE HOME."—Anti Argument.

Worcester Post

THESE WOMEN: WASH-WOMAN, STENOGRAPHER, SISTER OF MERCY, FACTORY GIRL, TRAINED NURSE, BUSINESS WOMAN, SCHOOL TEACHER, AND MANY OTHERS, ARE OUT OF THE HOME ALL DAY

Half Minute Moods

STRICT NEUTRALITY

From Boston Globe.

Brown: "Are you strictly neutral?"

Black: "Of course! How do I know which side is going to win?"

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

From Judge.

"They say money talks." "It does; but it never says more than two words to me, and they are 'good bye.'"

HER HARD EXPERIENCE

From Life.

Maggie: "Sure, miss, and it's a hard life I bane living." Mrs. Smith: "Didn't I tell you, Maggie, 'If you marry in haste, you repent at leisure'?" Maggie: "Faith, and I've had no lazure!"

SAFETY FIRST

From Buffalo Express.

Mrs. Nurox (to friend): "Yes, the clerk at the store suggested my getting a pair of opry glasses for Jake, but I said that I didn't want my man always goin' out between the acts to fill 'em."

ONE GIRL, TWO BOYS

From Yonkers Statesman.

"What's the matter, little girl?" "Two boys were fightin', and I got struck with a stone." "That's it; the innocent bystander always gets hurt.' "But I don't know as I was an innocent bystander. I was what they was fightin' about."

GETTING READY

From Philadelphia Bulletin.

King Ludwig of Bavaria was found dining in a cheap restaurant at Berlin recently. He may be farther-sighted than a good many other kings. He may be in training for the future.

A MEASURE OF SAFETY

From Boston Transcript.

New Dentist (in Frozen Dog): "Will you take gas?" Bronco Bill: "Will it hurt much if I don't?" New Dentist: "It will." Bronco Bill: "Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it."

NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH

From Washington Star.

"Is that your dog?" "I dunno," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I didn't lay no claim to 'im tell a man thought he was my dog an' began to kick 'im aroun'. An' den I sort o' assumed proprietorship jes' foh de sake o' showin' dat I was de kind of a dog-owner dat couldn' be trifled with."

A GRIM JOKE

From Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Frederick Palmer has brought some grim humor from the front. Recently, at a lecture at the Academy of Music, he told the following:

"An Irish soldier in the forces of the King said to his commander, 'Captain, I thought we were to take a village today.'

"'And that is just what we did,' replied the captain. 'See that wide stretch of pits and holes that we just came through? That's the village.'

"'Is that so?' replied the astonished Irishman. Then, after a pause, he added, 'Well, all I can say is I'd hate to be a drunken man lookin' for the keyhole of my house in a town like that!'"

HE FELT FOR THEM

From New York Evening Post.

A member of the French Chamber of Deputies occupies a comfortable apartment in an aristocratic quarter of Paris. But he maintains, also, a legal residence in the district which he has the happiness to represent in the Chamber—a district in quite another part of the city. He receives there, in a small, poor, cold room, the voters, his constituents. And his constituents, all of them, sing one song of woe. They have no fire. Coal is not to be had. Or, if they wish to get a bushel of it at the office of a dealer, they must wait in line for hours, and as likely as not lose half a day's work. Their Deputy listens sympathetically. He has his reply ready. With a sad eye, he points to his empty, cold grate, and sighs.

"Well, well, my friends, my good friends," says he. "It is war. I—I, too, have no coal."

And his teeth are distinctly observed to chatter.

SUFFRAGE VICTORIES

From the Boston Herald.

"The Illinois plan" of suffrage extension has already become a law in Ohio—subject only to a possible recall by the voters on referendum. The same plan only lacks the Governor's signature in Indiana to become law.

There may be serious dispute as to the wisdom of woman suffrage. There cannot be, it seems to us, any doubt that it is coming. Only one outcome of the tendency already in evidence can be expected. These States which grant women the right to vote for only a part of their officers thereby commit their representatives in Congress and elsewhere to the suffrage idea, and so become contributors to the extension of the cause. It is quite immaterial how rapidly the movement spreads from this time forth. The outcome has already become clearly defined on the sky-line.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

From the Springfield Republican

The Indiana law granting women the presidential franchise seems so important as an incident in the long battle for woman suffrage in this country that it can be fairly characterized as the beginning of the end. With the three great middle western States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio allowing women to vote for President, in addition to the 12 equal suffrage States beyond the Mississippi River, it is politically impossible for the eastern States to hold out very much longer. It would not be surprising if, before the presidential election of 1920, several of the Atlantic coast States followed the example of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana; for, with 15 States now permitting women to vote for President, the political pressure for uniformity throughout the country in this important matter is sure to become a factor in the situation. The woman suffrage States now cast 135 electoral votes, and the number must grow rather than diminish. In the absence of the federal amendment to the constitution, substantially all the States, except those of the South, are sure to fall into line simply because the push from the West has become too powerful to resist. Wherever the presidential suffrage is granted, extension to women of the voting privilege to cover all public officers is sure to follow in due season.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN OHIO

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

As for Ohio, no State seemed more "dead set" against suffrage.

The changed attitude of Ohio is probably due to the fact that the State changed from the Republican to the Democratic party at the last election, and now has a Democratic majority of 30 in the Legislature; for the Democratic members have accepted the recent declarations of Wilson as favorable to woman suffrage by State instead of national action. Another influence that undoubtedly made itself felt was the attitude of Ohio in regard to peace and war. No State in the Union has been benefited more by the fact that the United States has been free from war. The Ohio farmers and working men were inclined to give Wilson much of the credit for this, and carried the State by the biggest majority known. There has been a disposition to associate peace and woman suffrage; and the belief is general that if war comes there will be an increase in the votes for suffrage that may bring many other States into the suffrage camp.

The Ohio campaign leaves little doubt that there will shortly be several more States added to the suffrage column. As it is, 27 per cent., or more than one-quarter of the States, grant women the right to vote, and nearly one-fifth of all the women of the country of voting age or in excess of 4,000,000, now take part in our elections.

THE LADY ON THE TARIFF

(From the New York Times.)

Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, announces her position on the tariff. She says:

"When the tariff bill is introduced in Congress I will study it to see if it means the protection of the workers, and if it does I will support it."

A MORAL VICTORY FOR SUFFRAGE

Those who understand the temper and genius of the Jewish people will not be surprised to learn that the members of the American Jewish Congress, to be held within the next few months, are to be elected by votes of men and women, as already announced in our columns. It has been taken for granted by those in authority that women and men together are to elect the men who together will make up the membership of the Congress. A distinguished Jewish Rabbi writes us:

"This is not only in keeping with the elder traditions of the Jewish people, but it is in accord with the spirit which has given the complete franchise to the women of the Palestinian colonies. Almost the largest vote that was cast for the suffrage amendment in New York State in 1915 was cast in the districts most thickly occupied by immigrant Jews, Jews who have come to this country within the last decade and even less, and yet are sufficiently touched by the spirit of Americanism to be eager to share the rights and responsibilities of complete citizenship with the women of the city and the State.

"It will be of great interest to note the part which women are to play in the Jewish Women's Congress, a part which it is safe to prophesy, will be richly significant. Fitting indeed it is that the women of American Israel who, by the side of their brothers, have borne the historical burden of their people, should have part in those deliberations which, under God and on the basis of the new internationalism, are to assure justice and freedom to the Jewish people in all lands."

SUFFRAGE ADVANCES

From New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The Legislature of Indiana has quickly followed that of Ohio in extending suffrage to women as far as it can, providing that they may vote for every officer who is not mentioned in the constitution. To give them the right to vote for constitutional officers would require an amendment to the constitution and a popular vote at the next election. This means some delay, and, as it was desired to grant the suffrage right at once as far as possible, the Legislature did as much as it could do, as it did in Illinois and Ohio. Moreover, as Indiana is preparing to write a new constitution, it was thought best to postpone constitutional action until that convention meets. This is assured by the fact that under the call for the convention women are allowed to vote, so that there can be no doubt that the new law of the State will contain a full suffrage provision.

The Ohio Legislature, which has a large Democratic majority, granted woman suffrage, as we noted last week. The Indiana Legislature, which is Republican by a similar majority, now passes the same statute, so that the question is shown not to be partisan in any sense.

The action now taken in Indiana is probably due to what it did a few days ago in voting for prohibition. The liquor interest, there as elsewhere, opposed suffrage; but when it was defeated and driven from the State, the women found it easy to win the ballot.

The Indiana extension raises the number of women voters in the country to close on five millions, or more than the entire population of this republic when it was created.

SUFFRAGE IS COMING

From Boston Post.

The cause of suffrage is steadily advancing in the States.

Ohio women have just been granted the right to vote for President. Minnesota's House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a bill submitting a suffrage amendment to the voters. The New Hampshire House on the same day received a favorable report on a like bill, and only yesterday the Maine Senate passed unanimously the resolution submitting a suffrage amendment to the voters next September. The House has already approved it and the Governor will sign it.

Universal suffrage for women is surely on the way.

WHO'S WHO IN SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, a Silent Power in Suffrage Diplomacy, Has Done Good Work as a Writer and Translator

By Alice Lee Moqué

Possibly no woman in the great suffrage movement has worked so diplomatically, quietly and successfully as has Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, authoress and suffragist. The very character of Mrs. Gardener's work, with men of national importance, in diplomatic channels, has of necessity required that the magnificent work she has accomplished for the cause be only known to suffragists generally by the results she has attained. It is not possible, even now, to put into print the details of what she has done for suffrage in her many years of able generalship, in a charmingly feminine way which has won for the National Suffrage Association hosts of friends, and even disarmed the harsh criticism of opponents in Congress.

Power Behind Throne

Colonel House in relation to President Wilson is often spoken of as "the silent power behind the throne." Mrs. Gardener's services as well have been silent but of paramount importance. Her personal acquaintance with persons high in the official and social set, as well as her wise judgment and grasp of the political situation at all times, makes her a mentor whose services to the National Board cannot well be measured in words.

A Southern Girl

Mrs. Gardener was born in Winchester, Va. Her father, a noted educator, was connected with De Pauw University. He pensioned his slaves the very year she was born, at which time he also took up his residence in Washington.

Mrs. Gardener is of a piquant type, and petite. Her figure retains the slenderness of a young girl, and in spite of years of ill health her physical attractiveness gives one the impression of a woman much younger than she owns to being. "Our little lady," as she is lovingly spoken of in suffrage circles, is "little" only in stature. No six-foot man has a larger grasp than she on the big questions of the day. She has lived in Washington, New York, Boston and abroad. She belongs to many scientific associations, in this country and in Europe, and her voluminous writings have been translated into eight languages. No matter in what country "our little lady" has made her home, she has been entertained and made welcome by scientific associations as a woman worth while, even when her stand on suffrage was unacceptable.

"Sex in Brain"

Years ago, Mrs. Gardener's first work for women was a book entitled "Sex in Brain," the result of her scientific studies under Dr. E. C. Spitzka, the acknowledged head of brain specialists. It was written as a scientific argument—a stirring protest by a woman of brains against the denial of the higher education to women. It was this book, primarily, which linked her life with the life-work of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others devoted to the cause of women's enfranchisement. At the First International Congress of Representative Women, held in Washington in 1888, Mrs. Gardener was requested by Mrs. Stanton to deliver an address "Sex in Brain." Medical men and anthropologists from Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities discussed it at length—marvelling in that day that "such a scientific book" could be written by a woman!

Books to Legislators

Mrs. Gardener is also the author of a series of novels with a deep purpose. "Is This Your Son, My Lord?" was one of the first shots fired in the long ago for a single standard of morals. It created a sensation, which was intensified by another published shortly after,—"Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?"—a book appealing for the necessity of raising the age at which a little girl might give consent to her own destruction. This work went out to nine thousand legislators, with the compliments of the author, and her request that he read it before voting on the accompanying bill—a bill she had usually had put into the Legislature by a medical man and a lawyer, so that arguments might be kept as far as possible on the plane of citizenship and social betterment.

Story of Lincoln

Probably of all her books Mrs. Gardener is best known as the author of "An Unofficial Patriot," which was dramatized as "Griffith Davenport" and successfully played by James A. Herne, the noted actor, until his death. The hero of the stirring story is known to be Mrs. Gardener's own father, a personal friend and counsellor of Abraham Lincoln in his darkest hours.

Of this book Senator Cullum, who knew the martyred President well, said: "It is far and away the truest portrait of Abraham Lincoln ever drawn." Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, from the outlook of a Southern soldier, declared: "I think one of the best pictures of those whose conscience bore witness against slavery, but who still owned slaves and who attempted to relieve themselves of the problem by setting them free, is to be found in Helen H. Gardener's delightful book, 'An Unofficial Patriot.'"

It is said that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, appreciating Mrs. Gardener's great value and help, playfully alludes to her as "the fifth wheel to the suffrage coach"—the fifth wheel on which so much depends, even if it works silently and is not so conspicuously seen as the other four.

All friends of suffrage, particularly those who have had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Gardener, were overjoyed to see her in her place beside Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw at the recent mass meeting held at Poli's Theatre, as she had been confined to her house for weeks as the result of overwork.

Intimate with Suffragists

Mrs. Gardener was for many years a close personal friend of Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt, and it is not too much to say that on the Official Board of the N. A. W. S. A. no one woman's opinion is of greater value, as to ways and means, than is Mrs. Gardener's, owing to her inner knowledge of conditions in the capital of the nation, and at the Capitol as well, and to her personal acquaintance with many of the greatest of the solons on the hill, knowledge which is of inestimable advantage to the Congressional lobby. Some women think; Mrs. Gardner knows.

The charming photograph shown is one of Mrs. Gardener's latest pictures, and the best likenes she has ever had. It shows "our little lady," the big suffragist, in a dainty Japanese costume she secured while residing in the Land of Apple Blossoms. No other photograph among the many published in her long and noted career more truthfully portrays her girlish figure and charming personality.

POLICE COURT FOR WOMEN NEEDED

Records Showing Divergence of Penalties Lead Brooklyn Civic Club to Ask for Fair Treatment of Women

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The courts committee of the Bureau of Charities and the Social Welfare Committee of the Brooklyn Civic Club are united in their belief that a police court solely for women offenders is now a necessity in the borough.

A report from the Civic Club to Chief Magistrate William McAdoo asserts that widely different ideas as to the treatment of women prisoners are held by presiding Brooooklyn judges. Records compiled from Adams Street Court, the Night Court and other magistrates' courts in this borough show a marked divergence in the length of sentences imposed on women. Instances have been discovered when magistrates merely imposed a fine, although this is not authorized by the Inferior Criminal Courts Act. In cases of tenement house offenses, probation or a suspended sentence is prohibited, yet in 1916 six magistrates sitting in Adams street violated the law in this respect. In 1915 two magistrates suspended sentence or placed on probation women convicted, and at the Night Court since October 9, 1916, four magistrates have committed the same error.

The social welfare committee states that the chief benefits to be secured from the proposed special magistrates court for women are: Segregation of men from women, a special judge and a consistent policy, strengthening of probation, rescue and research work among women, centralization of records in women's cases, larger opportunity for medical and mental examination of women defendants, greater privacy and better facilities for caring for women and children.

In its report to Chief Magistrate McAdoo the committee says that the designation of one judge to sit regularly in this court is essential to the plan.

PENNSYLVANIA MINORS BARRED FROM SALOONS

Child Labor Law Forbids Employment and Attorney General Will Enforce Law

Harrisburg, Pa.—"No minor shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any saloon or barroom where alcoholic liquors are sold." Such is the wording of the child labor act of Pennsylvania of 1915, and Deputy Attorney-General Emerson Collins maintains that this means what it says. There are to be no exceptions.

Chief Inspector L. R. Palmer of the Department of Labor and Industry recently had two cases put up to him which might have been construed as possible exceptions, but Collins objected and gave rigid orders. In the first instance, the minor son of a proprietor of a barroon waited on customers. In the second case a minor brother of a proprietor, with whom the minor resided, acted in the same capacity.

Marion, Ind.—"You can be sure I am not limiting my campaign to the men," said Dr. George R. Daniels. He is running for mayor on the Republican ticket. "The women, I think, will be voting in the fall, and I am giving them a chance to hear me and get an idea of what I stadd for."

CHILDREN OF MINNESOTA TO BE GUARDED

Welfare Commission Makes Sweeping Recommendation for Safe-Guarding Health, and General Well-Being of Handicapped Children

Forty-three bills designed to aid children and more particularly children who through delinquency or dependency are the wards of the State, are urged in the report of the Minnesota Child Welfare Commission.

The Commission, consisting of eleven men and women, was appointed by Governor Burnquist five months ago, for the purpose of revising and codifying the laws of the State relating to children, at the request of Judge Edward Waite, of the Children's Court of Minneapolis. The three women chosen for the Commission's work were Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Robbins Gilman, chairman of the Minneapolis Cooperative Committee for the Protection of Young Girls; and Miss Agnes Peterson, head of the Woman's Labor Department of the State. All are active suffragists.

Aimed at Handicapped Children

According to the statement of W. W. Hodson, Executive Secretary, the efforts of the Commission were directed "almost exclusively to the consideration of measures intended for the benefit of children who are beginning life under such handicaps as can be lightened or removed by remedial legislation. It classifies such children as the defective, the illegitimate, the dependent and neglected, and the delinquent."

Various Reforms Recommended

Among the most notable reforms aimed at are the extension of the laws forbidding the marriage of persons afflicted with venereal and other communicable diseases; the elimination of baby farms, and stricter regulation of maternity hospitals; regulation and supervision of the street trades of children; laws tending toward the further segregation of the feeble-minded; and improvement in the mothers' pension law.

An additional amendment is urged, providing for the "restoration to capacity" of persons who have been adjudged insane, before a marriage license may be issued to them. In the issuing of marriage licenses both persons must appear before the clerk for interrogation and examination, and delay and publicity are provddd for before the issuing of the desired license.

A drastic proposal, if sustained by the Legislature, will require physicians to report cases of venereal disease as they report diphtheria and smallpox.

Father Responsible for Child's Support

A bill to provide the illegitimate child with a responsible father recommends that when the paternity of such a child is determined, the father shall have the same responsibility for its support as in the case of a legitimate child. An allied bill would make it a felony for the father to abandon the child, and would provide that "intent to abandon shall be presumed from three months' absence and failure to support." Still further there are bills aiming to place the illegitimate child on the same footing in the matter of inheritance with the more fortunate legitimate child.

Bills are presented providing for more efficient supervision, to be made by the State Board of Control, of maternity hospitals, children's homes and "placing-out" agencies. Laws concerning adoption are recommended, placing supervision of condition and antecedent of both homes and children in the hands of the State Board of Control.

Important changes are urged in the present desertion and non-support laws. The bill regarding desertion would raise the age of the child to cover the period of compulsory school attendance, and would apply also to divorced fathers who have not been released by the courts from obligation to support their families, and would further relate to fathers of illegitimate children.

Restricted Trades for Children

The children's street trades bill would debar girls under 18 and boys under 16 from street trades entirely. The sole exception would be the sale of papers by boys of 12 or over, but such children would only be allowed to ply their trade upon the receipt of badges, and in certain hours, under specified conditions.

The sterilization of the feeble minded and diseased and birth control were exhaustively discussed, but upon these heads the Commission offers no report and makes no recommendation.

Judge Waite, chairman of the Commission, is on the Advisory Board of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association

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can deliver The Woman's Journal at your home on Saturday with the daily newspaper. Ask him to give you this service next week. If you are already a subscriber, use the extra copy to win some one else.

HYGIENE FOR BABIES TAUGHT IN KANSAS

Lawrence, Kas.—The idea of child hygiene is firmly entrenched in the hearts of the mothers of Kansas. The clubs of the State have paid hundreds of dollars in traveling expenses for Doctor Lydia A. DeVilbiss, so that she might travel over the State and hold baby clinics, since the establishment of the child hygiene division.

Another proof that the child hygiene idea has taken deep root in Kansas is that this State held one-fifth of the entire number of baby week celebrations held last year. This year the government Children's Bureau, which inaugurated the baby week movement with the co-operation of the women's clubs, will have a second baby week, the first week in May. The Kansas child hygiene bureau will have charge of the work in Kansas. Doctor DeVilbiss will spend much time this spring in an effort to induce 800 Kansas towns, double the number that celebrated baby week last year, to hold child hygiene meetings this year.

WILL AID VICTIMS OF POLYOMYELITIS

Minneapolis, Minn.—Club women of the city are backing the bill which the Minnesota State Board of Health has in the Legislature asking for an appropriation of $50,000 to fight infantile paralysis and to aid the children who have already had it. The women will go before the Legislature when the bill is presented and urge its passage.

LEADER OR LAGGARD?

In the debate in the Maine Legislature the other day over woman suffrage, Mr. Brewster of Portland pointed out that it had been endorsed by the State Grange, with over 60,000 members, and by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, including many thousands of women. In five wards of Augusta alone, 781 women within two weeks had signed a suffrage petition. But even if the majority of women were indifferent, Mr. Brewster said it would prove nothing.

"The majority of people 2,000 years ago were indifferent to the crucifixion of Christ; 100 years ago the majority of people, and the majority of educated and intelligent people were indifferent to the American Revolution. Read the pages of Woodrow Wilson or William Howard Taft, and you will find that it was a small and militant minority that forced the issue with England and gave us our freedom. One hundred Harvard College graduates in Boston, which was at that time a little city of 20,000, left the city because they did not believe in the thing. Twenty of the ministers of the leading churches in Boston left as Tories because they thought it was a mistake. You will find that same example throughout history. Some of you remember the days of the Civil War when Abraham Lincoln was a minority President, and when the indifference and hostility of the slaves to freedom was the chief argument against their emancipation. You will find, if guided by the indifference of the masses, there would never have been any steps of progress in all history. It seems to me that the only question for the men of Maine to consider is whether Maine shall be a leader or a laggard in granting these rights to women."

DEBATE IN MAINE HOUSE

(Continued from page 55.)

lowed, and the next time the people came to William and Mary it was not with a Petition for Rights, but with a Declaration of Rights. It seems to me that the ladies come with a petition for rights, defensible upon all the principles of logic and of good politics. Their contributions to the political affairs of other States have enriched their legislation.

We Are Facing Crisis

We are facing a crisis. There are revolutions today without bloodshed and bayonets, and a discontented citizenship is a thing we must avoid in this State if we want to have the co-operation and confidence and support of all its people in these momentous times.

Women Bring Better Laws

In the States where woman has contributed with her vote she has enriched the legislation. In Colorado she snatched the children from the factories and gave them to the schools. She drew a deadline around the mines and said to capital, "Those children shall not descend a shaft." She reached down to the laborer and brought him into the sunlight of a better condition. She wrote upon the statutes of that State laws demanding pure food. She sent into the schools medical inspectors to intercept, to combat and to destroy insidious diseases as they attacked helpless childhood. She wrote penalties upon the statute books against those who had commercialized her own sex and driven them to the dark places of the midnight dives. She stood at the prison gate as it clanged upon the prisoner in his departing hour, and opened wide the door of opportunity, welcoming him to a new life and new employment.

Woman Man's Comrade

In all the great affairs of life, except government alone, man has welcomed woman as a valuable co-worker. By his side she crossed the stormy Atlantic and endured the hardships of a pioneer life in a new world; she experienced the tragedy of the Indian massacre; she felt the hand of famine as it clutched at her throat, but she never left his side; the storms of adversity that beat against him, and nearly overwhelmed him, were not powerful enough to drive her away from him, and as he walked painfully up the hill of material progress she followed as fast behind him as he would permit, and many times the path he trod was crimson with her blood and moistened with her tears; and now, upon the plateau of a 20th century civilization, whose efficacy I doubt in view of world events, she asks him, with an abiding faith in his justice, to give to her the suffrage and allow to her the opportunity of sitting by his side in the councils of State, and of deciding questions of welfare that affect so vitally herself, her husband and her children.

Equal Rights for the Humbliest

One hundred and fifty years ago a great English jurist, Lord Mansfield, said: "Wherever English law extends there is no man, however humble he may be, who has not rights as sacred as those of the King." I hope today we shall write in letters of fire that will flash around the world the verdict of the people of Maine, that wherever Maine law extends, there is no woman, however humble she may be, but has rights as sacred as those of men. (Great applause).

Oregon to Spend $6,000,000 For New Highway System

Road building is getting a great deal of attention from legislators of all States. Oregon, by act of her Legislature, is to vote this year on the issuance of $6,000,000 worth of bonds to be used for the development of the present highway system. The United States government, in accordance with its offer to help those States which really desire to better their roads, has set aside $1,800,000 for use in Oregon during the next five years.

The legislative enactment describes the system of State highways over which the bond money is to be spent. Hard surface, forest and post-roads are the three kinds to be extended throughout several of the western counties of Oregon. The Federal Government will help on the forest and post-roads. The voters will decide the fate of the expenditures on June 4.

The most promising era of good road building in the history of Idaho is likely to come in the next two years. The State will raise $1,900,000, the counties $1,250,000, the Forest Service will contribute $135,000 and the Government over $200,000. Women will vote on the bond issues which will be necessary before the work can go ahead, as they will in Oregon, also.

The women of the town of Chehalis, Wash., through the St. Helen's Club, have agreed to help beautify the section of the Pacific Highway between Chehalis and Centralia. Trees will be planted along the road, as suggested by a landscape architect.

Interest in roads has lately manifested itself in several mid-western States. Otter Tail County, Minn., is wrestling with its road problem in a well-thought-out way. It is constructing durable, broad highways running north and south and east and west between the larger towns of the county.

In Minnesota as a whole much more money is raised and spent for road work by the townships than by the larger units. Hence it is just as essential that this township money be expended wisely as that by the county and State. In many cases this is done, and where it is the roads show it. In others, the contrary is true. The county auditor is required by law to levy a special road drag tax in each township, but it is not always certain that the money is spent for the purpose intended. It is up to the taxpayer to insist that legislation be enacted providing for the sort of supervision that will place his money for the purpose it was intended. The township of Eastern, Commissioner Johnson's home town, is a splendid exception to such conditions. There every penny is expended with a care that brings results. If other towns did as well, there would not be much of a road problem.

A bill proposed by a Kansas Senator would require the counties to build and keep up at least one good road running north and south through the county, and another running east and west, both of which must pass through the county seat.

Good roads are the greatest help to the farmers in getting produce to market and in promoting intercourse between the rural and urban populations.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

A Few of the More Common Terms Relating to Investments Explained at Request of Subscribers—February a Bad Month for Minneapolis

In response to requests from subscribers, explanation of several terms peculiar to investments will be answered in this issue of The Woman's Journal.

Listing on Exchange

Listing on exchange signifies that there is trading in a listed stock. Entry of a specified stock upon this list is in no sense a guarantee or expression of confidence in the stock. A company whose stock is listed is required to answer some questions in regard to its business and to issue printed reports at intervals.

Sinking Fund

A sinking fund may be defined as a sum of money set aside annually, or at stated intervals, from the profits of a company or corporation to provide for the retirement of outstanding bonds. Money entered in such a fund may be invested in other bonds to enhance its value, awaiting the time for payment.

National and State Banks

Formerly the difference between a national and a State bank lay in the fact that one was incorporated under national law, while the other secured its charter from the State in which it was located. The Federal Reserve Act provided that all national banks should become members of the Federal Reserve, and for this reason several national banks changed their form and became trust companies. For a time it appeared that national banks were likely to decrease in number, but the application of many trust companies in the Federal Reserve and the creation of new national banks disperses any such impression.

A Point Off

The term "a point off," applied to a bond sale, means that the broker handling the issue takes it at one per cent. less than the quoted price.

Coupon and Registerable Bonds

A coupon bond, in general terms, may be defined as "a scrap of paper." In other words, it is negotiable, and its ownership is established by possession. The bond proper contains the promise to pay, while each coupon is detached and surrendered as a receipt for interest.

A bond which is registerable as to principal is recorded by the company issuing it both in number and in the name of the purchaser.

Registration of both principal and interest makes the bond to all practical purposes like a stock, for the principal and coupons are registered with the issuing company, and coupons are paid by check from that office.

BAD MONTH FOR MUNICIPALS

February was the worst month municipal bonds have experienced in two years, according to reports from brokerage offices. The sudden falling off of New York City bonds was felt all along the line, and the bonds of Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and other cities changed from a 3.75% basis to 3.90% or 4%.

The break with Germany is generally ascribed as the cause of the fall, since the market has declined steadily since that time, and now stands about midway between the low point of 1914 and the high which was reached last December. This loss, however, is not regarded as permanent, for bond dealers are expecting municipalities to "come back" even stronger than they have been in the past. The tendency among investors to be on the safe side, and to place their money in unquestionable securities seems likely to continue, to the advantage of the bond market.

Offerings of Bonds

The following bond offerings have been made and are now open for bids:

Portland, Ore., $75,000, 4% water.

Kenmore, Ohio, $40,000, 4½% municipal bldg.

Wilson, N. C., $50,000, 4¾% water.

PARK AND PLAYGROUND BONDS

A bill is now pending in the New Hampshire Legislature to permit Berlin to issue $100,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing parks and playgrounds.

ONTARIO 4s

Ontario 4s quoted last week are dated March 1, 1916. The price is 92½, yielding about 5.10%. These bonds are a direct obligation on the part of Ontario, the largest and most important province in Canada. One-third of the population of Canada dwells in Ontario, and within the province is situated about 40% of the manufactories in the Dominion. Timber and farm products are also largely supplied from Ontario.

MAY RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE

Washington Welfare Commission Contemplates Some Increase for Women Workers—H. C. of L. Is Responsible

Olympia, Wash.—The increased cost of living may cause the Industrial Welfare Commission to raise the minimum wage rates for women in industry. Many women are feeling the pinch of abnormal prices, says Mrs. Francis K. Headlee, secretary of the commission.

Up to date minimum wages have been fixed for six large groups of women workers, including the mercantile, manufacturing, laundering, telephone, office occupations and hotel and restaurant industries. The mercantile workers and office employees get $10 a week minimum; hotel and restaurant, laundering and telephone and telegraph employees get $9 a week, while those employed in the manufacturing industry get $8.90 a week as a minimum.

But $10 a week will not buy as much now as it would in 1915. Hence the contemplated increase in the minimum wage.

In the past two years 214 cases have been brought to the attention of the commission and $6,263.61 obtained in back wages. Seattle furnished 22 violations in the mercantile class, 12 in the manufacturing class, 9 in the hotel and restaurant class, 11 in the office class, 3 in the laundry class, and none in the telephone class.

Court prosecutions have been brought against 10 employers during the past two years, and a total of $423.10 collected as a result.

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NEWARK LEARNS CITY PLANNING THROUGH LIBRARY

John Cotton Dana Promotes Civic Study by Using Library to Arouse Interest — Appeal is Spread Throughout Community Most Effectively — Plans Made for New Street System

WORK TO BE DONE BY ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

What does the average American school child know about his own town, its past history and its present needs? Too often the answer is "very little." In Newark, New Jersey, thanks to a live public library and an equally live public school system, the youth are being taught geography and history in terms of Newark, the part of the earth's surface which happens to be nearest to their attention.

Library Sees Opportunity

Almost a decade ago, the public library of Newark realized what a great opportunity lay before it in focusing the attention of the children upon the history, government, industries, health and population of the city. It decided to publish local information written in such form that the youngsters could understand it. An editor of a local newspaper prepared three pamphlets dealing with the origin and development of Newark. These were printed in large quantity and distributed by the library. Interest grew fast. The library then began to collect data from every available source (newspapers, city reports, books, etc.); clippings were made and the information was rewritten, summarized and classified so as to be accessible to all. Short accounts of streets, water supply, sewage, the health and police departments, schools, hospitals and many other aspects of the city's life were compiled. These were called "Newark Study" stories, and were also freely lent to teachers and children. Pictures of civic equipment were collected and kept in a conspicuous place in the reading-room of the library. Each year on Newark Day (May 17) an exhibit of all kinds of printed matter and photographs about the city were installed in the library, and was used as a means of educating the children who patronized it.

Use Large Maps

The City Board of Trade immediately grasped the significance of the great work the library was doing, and not only endorsed it but paid for printing one of the history pamphlets. "A Short History of Newark," a compilation of the smaller pieces of literature, came out about two years ago. Another interesting educational feature was the introduction of a hundred large maps of the city in the schools. Being nine feet square, they show very well the streets, parks, public buildings, railroads, ward boundaries and the harbor approaches. Mr. John Cotton Dana, the man who has made the public library the servant of the children, says of these maps: "I believe no city in the country has ever before caused to be made and put before its children an adequate map of the place in which they live. Maps of the world, North America and Europe are common, but a large, accurate map of one's own city—this is something heretofore unknown in the equipment of a city's schools."

Schools Teach Civics

The school superintendent and his assistants began to change some of the routine courses so that references to the city might be brought in in an appropriate way. The library encouraged this by furnishing reference books of all kinds, so that the children could read about their city outside of school hours. When the teaching of civic history to the younger children had proved successful, it was introduced in the high school on a more mature scale. Such topics as the city street and the commission form of government appeared in the curriculum.

Mr. Dana has demonstrated that in order to grow into an intelligent citizen the child must be trained to take a vital interest in the affairs of his home city. By studying problems of government which immediately affect his everyday life, the child fits himself to cope with wider State and national problems which may confront him.

Library Helps Planners

When, nearly five years ago, Newark awoke to the realization that much planning was imperative, the library offered the use of part of its exhibition rooms for suggested plans for improving the city. Thousands of citizens could not leave the library without seeing these plans and wondering to themselves what they meant and whether they could be carried out.

Origin of Commission

The following letter, addressed to the Mayor and Common Council of Newark, dated Dec. 31, 1915, shows the authority which gave the Plan Commission its being:

"Gentlemen: We have the honor to present herewith the Comprehensive Plan of Newark prepared in accordance with Chapter 71 of the Laws of the State of New Jersey for 1911. The Plan is the result of three and a half years' effort, so prepared as to form a basis for the systematic future development of this city. The plan by no means completes the work of the City Plan Commission. With the large amount of data now at hand, supplemented with additional information from time to time, this Commission can assist in future revision of the Plan, and if given certain authorities, can cover a large field of usefulness, as suggested in the text."

This was signed by the members of the City Plan Commission.

Congestion in Business District

The "Comprehensive Plan" is a book of 180 pages. The experts retained by the Commission began work by trying to remedy congested traffic conditions in the business district, especially at the point where Broad street crosses Market at right angles. Twelve radial highways come in from the suburbs and terminate in Market street; much of the traffic they bring in must enter the business and shopping centres over these two highways. Fortunately, Broad street was made 132 feet wide in the beginning, so that it can still accommodate a large amount of transportation. Vehicular traffic increased almost 45 per cent. at the intersection between 1912 and 1915. To relieve the congestion at the Four Corners, as this intersection is called, trolley lines were rerouted and all left-hand turns abolished. The rerouting of the trams helped matters somewhat, but only threw that kind of traffic on to narrow streets nearby, which are not able to stand any increase. The development of thoroughfares adjacent and parallel to Broad and Market streets was the obvious solution for the congestion.

The Remedies

The Commission recommends a "Diagonal street," parallel to the Passaic river and connecting Broad street with a point on Market street several blocks south of the Four Corners. The building of such a diagonal will afford a link between the north and southeast sections. It will encourage the growth of business establishments in the quarter between the Four Corners and the Passaic river. The adjustment of conditions in the business district, at a cost of a few million dollars, will bring the right distribution for traffic, and will obviate the need for subways or elevated lines, which would cost three or four times as much. The Commission has prepared a building line law which, if passed by the Legislature, will give the city the power to widen, at a minimum cost, a number of narrow streets in the business section. The first actual street improvement accomplished since the adoption of a City Plan has been the straightening of one street at a cost of $265,000, voted for the purpose by the Common Council in 1914. This street is now open to trolley traffic. Outside of its business district, Newark has a remarkably good street system which can accommodate all forms of transportation for many years to come.

Districting

The Commission is now actively engaged in efforts to secure the enactment of districting or "zoning" legislation. Up to the present time American cities have adopted districting only to a limited extent. The method used is either to put provisions in building codes or housing laws authorizing the establishment of residential and industrial districts, to secure special acts of the Legislature, or local ordinances to create districts and limit the height of buildings. Property-owners have a right to demand that adequate light, area and occupancy regulations be imposed throughout the community.

Housing

Newark is comparatively free from extreme congestion of building on lots, narrow streets bordered by high tenements, public alleys and the use of one-room sheds for whole families, but has some objectionable features of housing which she should eliminate along lines suggested in the "Comprehensive Plan." Certain changes in the State Tenement House Law would do away with some of the most obnoxious evils. No tenement on a corner lot should cover more than 80 per cent. of the ground area, nor more than 60 per cent. on an interior lot. Most apartment houses in Newark now have sufficient light and air only because adjoining lots are free of tall buildings. If any part of the city should be built up solidly with high apartments, as the minimum provisions of the 1915 law allow, the interiors of such blocks would suffer from inadequate ventilation and light. To protect the community from such a possibility, new tenements of three stories should not be erected within 25 feet of the rear lot line, or within 15 feet of a corner lot, and the depth of the yard should be increased by five feet for every additional story. These suggestions are made specifically for Newark, and might not apply in all cities, but that there is an intimate relationship between city planning and housing no one can well deny.

Park System

The Essex County Park Commission controls several of the larger recreation areas in Greater Newark. Branch Brook and Weequahic Parks, 280 and 315 acres, respectively, both have lakes where boating and skating furnish pleasure in their seasons. The former has a children's playground, an athletic field and a football and baseball area. Weequahic has tennis courts and a golf course and many beautiful walks and driveways. The ground it occupies was naturally suited to park purposes, and required very little artificial remodelling. The Commission believes that one of the biggest needs in the parks is facilities for swimming in clean water. Outdoor and indoor pools, with dressing room connections, would immensely multiply the social and recreational value of the parks. Municipal dance pavilions, such as have been tried successfully in Cleveland, are recommended as another means of utilizing the parks to the utmost.

The fourteenth and third wards cover less than half a square mile of land, yet they have populations of 35,828 and 36,912 (1910 census), respectively. Neither of these wards has even a small park; school yards are far too small, and the need for open play spaces is pressing. In some sections of the country real estate men are voluntarily setting aside areas of generous size and donating them for neighborhood parks. This is enlightened business policy, as such provisions more than pay for themselves through the increase of value of adjacent properties.

Public Buildings and Terminals

It is probable that soon a new Hall of Records, an Auditorium, a Museum and Board of Education Building will be built with public monies. These might be grouped to advantage about the Essex County Court House, one of the city's most imposing buildings, which stands on an elevation with open space about it. Wherever they are finally placed, they should be located in accordance with a prearranged plan.

The Pennsylvania railroad, according to published statements, proposes to erect a new station at the junction of Market street and the "diagonal street." The commissioners hold that a plaza encircling the new station would lend a pleasing tone to the impression received by the stranger who passes through on the trains. With a fine station built in the center and a broad roadway lined with attractive buildings around it, the effect upon the community and its visitors would be elevating. The new post-office would fit in admirably in this center, as it would be near both the business district and the chief railway mail service.

Other Features of Report

The "Comprehensive Plan" deals with many other important civic problems. Development of the waterfront, involving dredging, construction of commercial and steamship piers, erection of grain elevators, use of the vast meadow land acreage, with its street layout schemas; the question of bettering the transportation mediums, both electric and steam; the public control of the development of private property, and the plans for creating a metropolitan board to deal with the towns about Newark, as well as the city itself, are some phases of city planning that will have to meet the approval or disapproval of the voters.

Cost of the Plan

The chronological and financial program which forms the concluding chapter of the "Plan" tells what should be done first and how much money must be spent during each five-year period of the fulfillment of the recommendations. For instance, a list of improvements for the period 1916 to 1920 is given, then one for 1921 to 1925, and so on up to the eighth period, from 1951 to 1956. The plan calls for a total expediture of about $25,000,000, which would only mean $700,000 a year for the next forty years. Many of the street openings will nearly pay for themselves in a short time. Wisely administered public markets and waterfronts should result in profits, rather than debits. It is estimated, of course only roughly, that there will be, as the several parts of the plan are completed, a return of $10,000,000 through increased ratables.

Single Family Houses For Workingmen

These houses on Waydell Street, Newark, are encouraged by the City Plan Commission through its housing department. There is light and air for every home and many of the yards in the rear have small gardens

VIEW OF BROAD STREET

Its width saves the city from the great expenses involved in many other municipalities for tearing down buildings. Part of this street is paved with wooden blocks.

The Public Library started to teach children the history and government of Newark.

The Librarian commends the use of large maps of the city in the schools.

The curriculums in the grammar and high schools have been modified to emphasize local civics.

The laws of New Jersey, 1911, authorized the City Plan Commission.

The increase in vehicular traffic in the business district has compelled the making of new thoroughfares and the rerouting of trolleys.

The Planning Commission believes the Legislature will pass districting laws to keep industrial and residential sections separate.

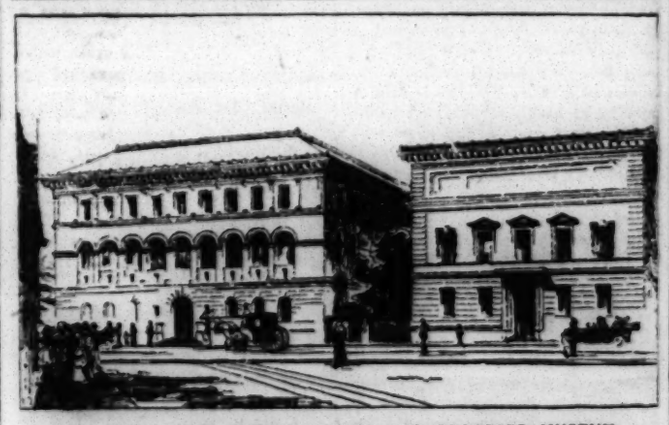
Swimming pools will add to the utility of the recreational facilities of the parks.

The County Court House is suggested as the nucleus for a future Civic Centre.

Improvements will be made gradually in five-year periods.

$700,000 a year for the next forty years is considered sufficient to carry out the "Comprehensive Plan."

Many of the improvements will pay for themselves within a short time.



THE NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PROPOSED MUSEUM

Speculation In Forest Lands A Growing Menace to Our Lumber Resources—Forest Service Urges Co-operation Among Lumbermen

Unstable and partly speculative forest ownership in the West and South is the cause of frequent over-cutting of the market and waste of forest resources. Too large stocks of timber acquired from the public domain and too much timber speculation mixed with the manufacture of lumber, underlie the present instability of the industry. These unsatisfactory conditions concern the lumber user. Many States are paying dearly for lumber because their own timber is largely used up and outside supplies can be obtained only at high costs for transportation. With little being done to grow new forests on cut-over lands, a more widespread shortage of forest products is threatened.

The Forest Service advocates various forms of open-price co-operation among lumber manufacturers to make the industry more efficient and check wasteful over-production. But it is strongly against changes in the present competitive character of the business through combinations to control output or regulate prices, even though advocated in the name of conservation.

The main problem of the lumber industry has grown out of the hundreds of billions of feet of timber acquired cheaply a few years ago from the public domain. Lumbermen in the West are carrying vast quantities of timberland, beyond all possible needs of their present saw mills and logging camps. Widespread speculation during a few years of sudden development carried timber values very high, and many western stumpage holdings have been overcapitalized.

The business of making lumber has been loaded down with investments in timberland. The productive branch of the industry has been interlocked too largely with speculations in its raw material; and instead of standing on its own feet as a manufacturing business, has tended to be the tail of the dog, made frequently to serve the exigencies of timber speculation. Pressure from an overload of timber is the first cause of the general instability of the industry. For one thing, it has led to building mills beyond the demand for their products. At least a third of the saws are now idle.

On the other hand, social and economic changes in the United States are reducing its proportionate use of lumber. Uses taken over by other structural materials within the last ten years are estimated at one-fifth of the present yearly cut of lumber; and in the same period the per capita consumption of lumber seems to have passed its peak and dropped nearly one-fourth.

Caught with its burden of timberland on the one hand and these changes in the country's use of wood on the other, the lumber industry has been between an upper and nether millstone. The combined result is an ill-adjustment of lumber production to market requirements, with frequent, almost chronic overproduction. Ups and downs have been the rule with most manufacturers in the West and South. Occasional years of high earnings have been followed by usually longer periods of small profits or loss. The latter reached their climax in 1914 and 1915, although 1916 brought somewhat better conditions.

In the regions studied by the Forest Service, it found that lumber production, with local exceptions, is competitive, as a rule keenly so. Competition becomes still more vigorous in its struggle between different regions in selling lumber in the main consuming markets of the country.

Lumber retailing was studied in all of the Middle Western States only. In that region the Forest Service found it to be competitive for the most part, although its competition is less rigorous than in the case of lumber manufacturers. The restraints upon trade in lumber distribution, however, in the central States studied, are judged to be local rather than general; and developments in recent years have tended to increase competition.

The rising cost of lumber to consumers, which held generally up to 1907, is attributed by the Forest Service primarily to the exhaustion of the supplies of timber nearest to the bulk of Eastern consumers, and the necessity of transporting lumber from greater and greater distances. Railroad freights now take a fifth or more of the consumers' price, retailers about the same amount, and manufacturers, on the average, little more than one-half. The high cost of lumber is thus due in large part to local timber shortage, resulting from the rapid using of forests without provision for their renewal.

The American public, the Forest Service points out, has no responsibility to protect the security of timber investments or the outcome of speculative ventures. The welfare of many sections, however, depends in no small degree upon lumber as a large tax payer, a gigantic employer of labor and capital, and the chief consumer of agriculture and other industries. The people of the whole country, furthermore, have a live interest in the economical use of present timber supplies and in continued forest production after logging.

Such waste in the use of our natural forest wealth as is now taking place will tell inevitably in the future cost of lumber, paper, and other products manufactured from timber, as it has told already in many "cut out" States. Furthermore under present conditions, little is being done to restock the forest lands logged for their virgin timber. The total use of wood in the United States exceeds by a good deal the aggregate growth of its forests; and unless the enormous areas of cut-over land, to which millions of acres are added every year, are put to growing new forests, the danger of a nation-wide shortage of timber and high prices for all wood products will become acute.

Representative John W. Abercrombie

"No country has ever taken into its electorate a body of new voters so well prepared as are our women."

SEE DIRTY STREETS AS HEALTH MENACE

Philadelphia Child Federation Arouses Civic and Charitable Organizations to Campaign Against Dust Germs

Philadelphia, Penn.—Realizing that dirty streets menace the health of the people, and especially of the children, the Philadelphia Child Federation is launching a movement to get civic and charitable institutions aroused, and to urge the Department of Public Safety to enforce the laws relative to proper street cleaning.

The County Medical Society and the College of Physicians have already asked the Department of Public Safety to do something to improve Philadelphia's street conditions. A statement issued by the doctors says:

"It is possible dirty streets and dust have a large influence on the spread of infantile paralysis."

The Child Federation urges the civic organizations to ask the mayor to look into the matter at once.

"SHE'LL BE WANTIN' TO EAT WITH US NEXT"

An amusing cartoon appears in the recent suffrage edition of the Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News. It shows two men of the Stone Age, clad in skins, indignantly discussing the presumption of a woman who is dissatisfied with her position. They are saying, "She'll be wantin' to eat with us next!" Meanwhile the woman, adorned with the ornaments of that barbarous age, but holding a stout club in her hand, is listening behind them, unseen, with a face expressing many things.

HEALTH EDUCATION MEANS GOOD CITIZENS

"The most fundamental and essential qualifications of the citizen and the soldier are physical soundness and efficiency.

"National wisdom, prudence and thrift point to no more vital essentials in the educational program—in the cultivation of the young—than universal compulsory health, education and physical education for boys and girls in each year of school life."

These were the keynotes at one of the big meetings of the National Education Association held recently in Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Teachers' College, Columbia University, made a report for the joint committee on health of the National Council of Education and the American Medical Association, in which he emphasized the need of a rational program of health conservation in the country districts.

Of America's 20,000,000 school children, 12,000,000 are attending rural schools, and the investigations of the committee have shown, he said, that rural children are less healthy and are handicapped by more physical defects than city children, including even the children of the slums.

Fifty Men *and* Men's Organizations

¶ A cheque was received this week from a suffrage group in one of the middle states, in payment for 50 subscriptions to The Woman's Journal to be sent to professional men and organizations of men in that city.

¶ The inference is obvious. The next step will be to put The Woman's Journal on the news stands in that city. How can you take advantage of this method in your own town? Possibly we can help.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Woman's Journal, 45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.